



INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2018

2017 – 2022



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KAMIESBERG LOCAL MUNICIPAL CONTACT DETAILS

POSTAL:

PRIVATE BAG X200

GARIES

8220

PHYSICAL:

22 MAIN STREET

GARIES

8220

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AG	AUDITOR – GENERAL
BESP	BUILT ENVIRONMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME
CAPEX	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
CBD	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
CBP	COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING
CFO	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DeCoG	DEPARTMENT OF CO – OPPERATIVE GOVERNANCE
DEA	DEPARTMRNT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
DEADP	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
DM	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
DoRA	DIVISION OF REVENUE ACT
DWA	DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS
EE	EMPLOYMENT EQUITY
EPWP	EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME
GAMAP	GENERALLY ACCEPTED MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING PRACTICE
GRAP	GENERALLY RECOGNISED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE
HR	HUMAN RESOURCES
HSP	HUMAN SETTLEMENT PLAN
IDP	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
IFRS	INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS
IMFO	INSTITUTE FOR MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICERS
INEP	INTEGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME
ISDF	INTEGRATED STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
KL	KILOLITRE (1 000 LITERS)
KPA	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA
KPI	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
KWh	KILOWATT – HOUR
LED	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
LM	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
LLF	LOCAL LABOUR FORUM
MBRR	MUNICIPAL BUDGET AND REPORTING REGULATIONS
MFMA	MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT NO. 56 OF 2003)
MIG	MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT
MEC	MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
MI	MEGA LITRE (1 000 000 LITRES)
MM	MUNICIPAL MANAGER
MSA	MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (ACT NO. 32 OF 2000)
MTREF	MEDIUM TERM REVENUE & EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK
NERSA	NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA
NGO	NON – GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
NT	NATIONAL TREASURY
OPEX	OPERATING EXPENDITURE
PDI	PREVIOUS DISADVANTAGE INDIVIDUAL

PGNC	PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT NORTHERN CAPE
PI	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
PMS	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
PSDF	PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PSP	PROVONCIAL STRATEGIC PLAN
PPP	PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
PT	PROVINCIAL TREASURY
R	RAND (CURRENCY)
SALGA	SOUTH AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOSIATION
SAMDI	SOUTH AFRICAN MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE
SCM	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT
SDBIP	SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
SDF	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
SEA	STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
STATSSA	STATISTIC SOUTH AFRICA
VIP	VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT (TOILET)
WTW	WATER TREATMENT WORKS
WWTW	WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS

3. Foreword of the Mayor

I am pleased to present the updated 4th Generation Integrated Development Plan (2017 - 2022) for the elected term.

As the Council, we are mindful of the economic conditions and the impact these have on our people, the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality remain in our communities. Most families within the Kamiesberg Municipal Jurisdiction rely on government grants to put food on the table and this can only be reversed through creation of job opportunities. Time has come that we transform the economy through various means and ways of empowerment

We are currently facing a regional drought crisis, which places a lot of stress on service delivery especially water. Therefore, planning and monitoring are of utmost importance for Kamiesberg Municipality and I recommend that everyone adheres to sparingly use of water.

This IDP been developed after having taken into account the inputs of management and the public in general earlier this year. It is aimed at addressing the needs of the people. Our commitment as the duly elected representatives of the people is to ensure that service delivery priorities are implemented efficiently, effectively and economically.

We are ready and committed to implement and fulfil our mandate to the stakeholders of the municipal area.

Mr. Mervin John Cloete

Mayor

Kamiesberg Municipality

4. Executive Summary

Integrated development planning is a process through which municipalities prepare a strategic development plan which extends over a five-year period. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of the IDP process. The Kamiesberg IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision –making processes in the municipality. This Plan is reviewed annually and therefore has legal status and supersedes all other plans that guide development at local government level.

The implementation of the new reporting requirements by National Treasury also required the realignment of the budget. The budget will ensure implementation of the focus areas as per IDP.

The municipality has taken into account consideration the realistic financial implications and available financial resources to ensure reliable service delivery and improve developments.

We are committed to ensure that service delivery will take place in a sustainable manner to ensure that we better the life of all our citizens.

Mr Rufus C Beukes

Municipal Manager

5. Legal context of Integrated Development Planning (IDP)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, together with Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) had a substantial impact on the traditional role of Local Governments. In addition to providing municipal services, municipalities must (by law) now lead, manage and plan for development through **a process of Integrated Development Planning**. Municipalities are inter alia co-responsible to eradicate poverty, boost local economic development, creating jobs and generally to promote the process of reconstruction and development.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the product of the Integrated Development Planning process through which municipalities prepare a **strategic development plan, for a five-year period**.

The **Municipal Systems Act, Act 32** of 2000 states in section 25 (1) “Each Municipal Council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, **adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality**-which

- a) **Links, integrates and coordinates plans** and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- b) **Aligns the resources and capacity** of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- c) Forms the **policy framework** and general basis on which budgets must be based;
- d) **Complies** with the provisions of this chapter and; and
- e) Is **compatible** with National and Provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.”

Section 26 of the System Act outlines the **core components of the IDP**, “an integrated development plan must reflect –

- a) The **Municipal vision** for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation;
- b) An assessment of the existing **level of development in the municipality**, which must include an identification of communities which does not have access to basic services.
- c) The Councils **development priorities and objectives** for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- d) The council’s **development strategies** which must be **aligned to the with any National or provincial sectoral plans** and planning requirements binding on the Municipality in terms of legislation;
- e) A **spatial development framework** which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
- f) The council’s **operational strategies**
- g) Applicable **disaster management plans**;
- h) A **financial plan**, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and **key performance indicators and performance targets** determined in terms of section 41.”

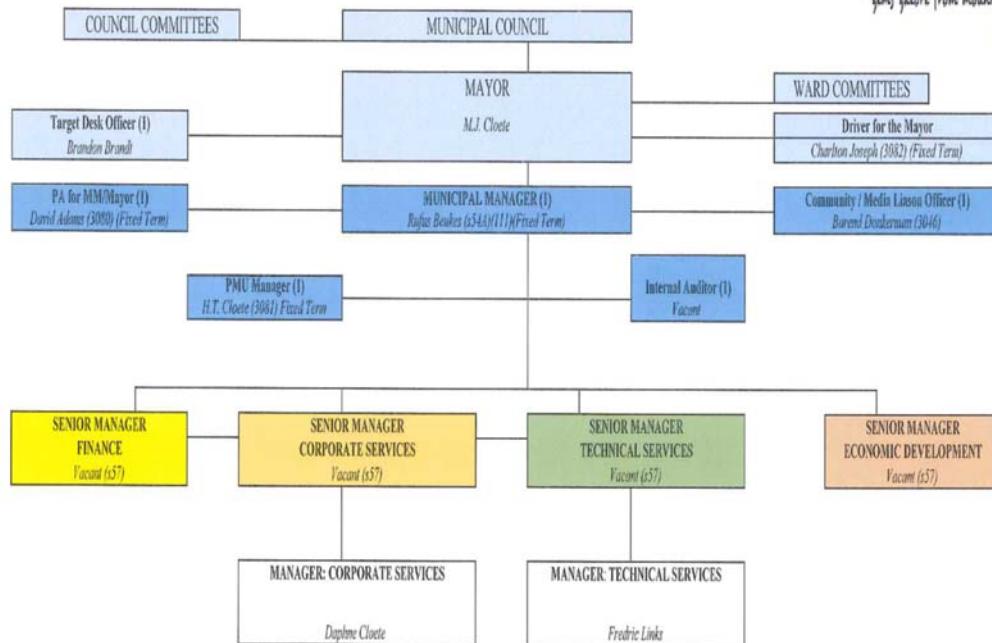
In addition, Section 27 speaks to drafting a district framework plan for the IDP, section 28 speaks to the IDP adoption process and section 29 describes the process to be followed.

The IDP is a municipality’s principal strategic planning instrument which deals with the most critical development needs and opportunities of the municipal area (external focus) as well as the most critical governance needs of the organization (internal focus)

Executive Management Structure

KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY: MACRO STRUCTURE:

01 JULY 2018 - 30 JUNE 2019



APPROVED BY COUNCIL:

RESOLUTION No:

DATE OF APPROVAL:

MM SIGNATURE:

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Geographical Locality of Kamiesberg Municipality

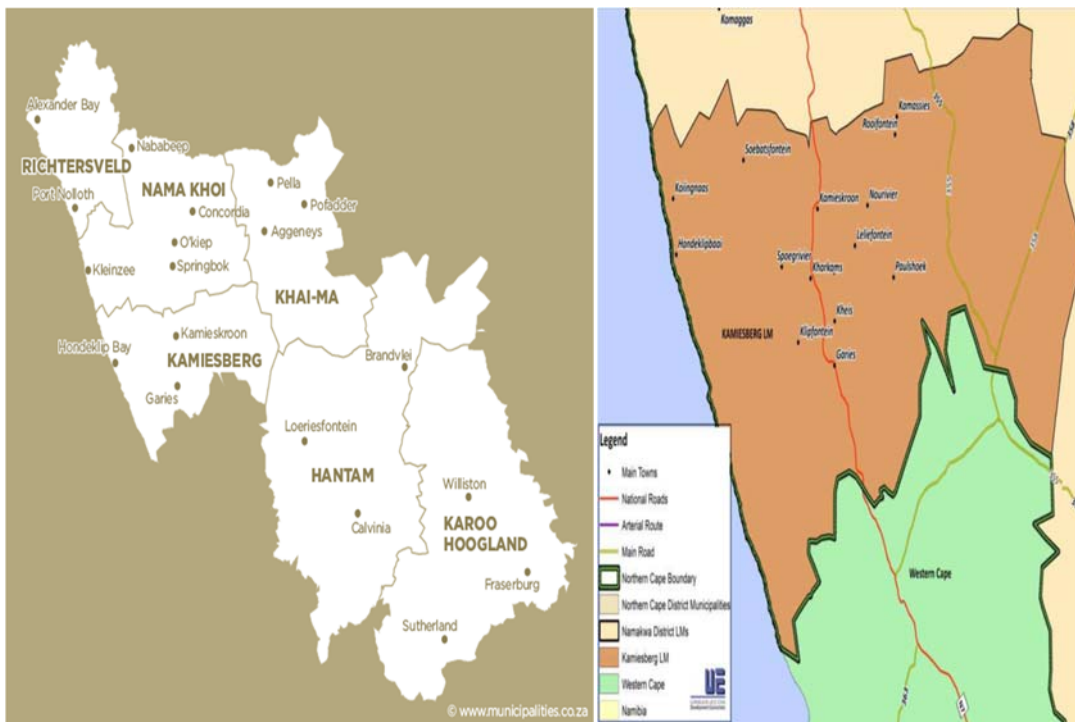
Area: 14 210km². The Kamiesberg Local Municipality is a Category B municipality situated within the Namakwa District in the Northern Cape Province. It is one of the smaller municipalities of the six that make up the district. Kamiesberg Local Municipality provides services to 16 small towns – Kamassies Rooifontein, Nourivier, Leliefontein, Paulshoek, Kamieskroon, Kharkams, Tweervier, Koiingnaas, Kheis, Soebatsfontein, Spoegrivier, Klipfontein, Garies, Hondeklipbaai and Lepelfontein. The nearest business centre is Springbok 120km away.

The municipality spans three topographic zones: from the sandy coastal lowlands (Sandveld) to the mountainous central Kamiesberg escarpment (Hardveld), and to the eastern plateau of Bushmanland.

There are no perennial rivers in the area. Water is obtained from subterranean sources.

Some of the water is pumped up by windmills, but most of the water to the communal areas comes from natural springs. Many of these springs are semi-perennial and the salt content of the water can vary from year to year, causing problems.

Four main types of vegetation are found in the area: Mountain Renosterveld, Succulent Karoo, False Succulent Karoo and Namaqualand Broken Veld. However, overall plant life is in a deteriorating state and non-edible, undesirable and poisonous vegetation is taking over.



The Map indicates the location of the Municipality in the District Municipal area

1.2 Social Profile

1.2.1 Population and Household Facts:

- The total population of the Kamiesberg Municipal area was 10 187 in 2011.
- The average growth rate of the population from **2001**-2011 is -0, 54%. This indicate and confirms that a
- The average growth rate of households from 2001-2011 is 3.9%
- The Coloured population dominates the municipal area making up 85.61% of the population and the second most dominant population in the area being the white population making up 8,06% of the total population and thirdly the black population of 5,32 of the total population..
- The Gini-coefficient, which is the international standard for measuring the distribution (or dispersion) of income and wealth in a country or demarcated area, Kamiesberg has a Gini-coefficient of 0.56. The Gini coefficient is a ratio between 0 and 1, where 0 implies that each individual receives the same „income“ and 1 imply that only one individual receives all the „income“. The co-efficient for South Africa is 0.56 therefore Kamiesberg has a similar distribution of wealth as experienced nationally, which implies that Kamiesberg Municipality is still a relatively unequal

1.2.2 INDIVIDUALS OF INDIVIDUALS BY GENDER

DC6: Namakwa		NC064: Kamiesberg	30604001 : Ward 1	30604002 : Ward 2	30604003: Ward 3	30604004 : Ward 4	Total	% of Population
Male	58,274	5,136	1,020	1,642	1,341	1,133	5,136	50.42%
Female	57,568	5,051	1,007	1,619	1,289	1,135	5,050	49.57%
Total	115,842	10,187	2,027	3,262	2,630	2,268	10,186	99.99%

Ward 2 is the biggest ward of all 4 wards in the Kamiesberg area with a total population of 3 262 which represent 32% of the total population. The male population consists of 50, 42% in comparison to the 49, and 95% of the female population.

1.2.3 AGE PROFILE: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS BY AGE

DC6: Namakwa		NC064: Kamiesberg	306040 01: Ward 1	3060400 2: Ward 2	3060400 3: Ward 3	3060400 4: Ward 4
0 - 4	9,746	865	189	250	221	205
5 - 9	9,789	853	174	222	219	237
10 - 14	10,346	982	177	271	301	233
15 - 19	10,190	933	108	341	331	154
20 - 24	8,910	677	180	209	156	131
25 - 29	8,816	637	141	212	137	148
30 - 34	7,896	585	143	192	118	132
35 - 39	8,038	630	147	197	149	137
40 - 44	8,245	664	132	227	160	145
45 - 49	7,770	738	154	259	185	141
50 - 54	6,622	607	112	200	159	137
55 - 59	5,668	515	93	191	125	106
60 - 64	4,443	465	94	132	112	128
65 - 69	3,557	386	75	117	102	93
70 - 74	2,483	269	46	102	66	55
75 - 79	1,550	184	30	73	38	44
80 - 84	945	109	20	40	27	22
85+	828	87	14	29	24	21
TOTAL	115,842	10,186	2,029	3,264	2,630	2,269

(Source: Stats SA Census data, 2011)

The majority of the population of Kamiesberg Municipality can be considered youthful with 63, 95% % of the population below the age of 35 and a 26, and 50% younger than the age of 15.

□ 63, 37% of the population is of an economically active age (15-65 years) and 10, 19% of the population can be considered retirees" (over the age of 65).

□ Kamiesberg has a relatively young population although since 2001 the youth profile (younger than 15) of Kamiesberg LM has increased 25% in 2001 to 26, 50 in 2011 census.

Interventions Required:

□ Kamiesberg is faced with a situation where 63, 95% of its population is classified as youth (between the ages of 16-35). This must be taken into consideration when planning is done to ensure that provision is made for facilities and opportunities for the youth.

□ The municipality must also ensure that strong focus is placed skills development facilities within its boundaries in trying to retain these scarce skills.

□ An attempt should be made that indigenous knowledge is transferred and captured to ensure that generations to come can use this as part of heritage tourism.

□ A strong focus on Local Economic Development should be the order of the day to create local job opportunities and to create a conducive environment for investment.

□ Facilitate the implementation of nutrition projects at ECD centers with the Department of Social Development

1.2.4 Education and Employment

DC6: Namakwa		NC064: Kamiesberg	30604001: Ward 1	30604002: Ward 2	30604003: Ward 3	30604004: Ward 4
No schooling	4,794	329	77	94	53	105
Some primary	12,928	1,363	275	321	317	450
Completed primary	7,332	776	207	233	159	176
Some secondary	28,743	2,579	567	845	626	541
Grade 12/Std 10	13,737	1,044	191	420	295	137
Higher	5,396	277	61	141	49	26
Unspecified	184	10	1	2	2	4
Not applicable	2,657	177	0	122	55	0
Total	75,771	6,554	1,379	2,178	1,557	1,439

(Source: Stats SA Census data, 2011)

Education Facilities

Area	ECD Centre's	Primary Schools	High Schools
Garies	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	1
Lepelfontein	1	1 (Gr 1-6)	0
Kheis	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	0
Tweerivier	1	1 (Grade 1-6)	0
Hondeklipbaai	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	0
Soebatsfontein	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	0
Spoegrivier	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	0
Klipfontein	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	0
Kamieskroon	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	0
Rooifontein	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	0
Nourivier	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	0
Leliefontein	1	1 (Intermediary Grade 1-9)	0
Paulshoek	1	1 (Grade 1-6)	0
Kharkams	1	1 (Combined School Grade 1-12)	1
Kamassies	1	0	0
TOTAL	15	14	2

(Source: National Department of Education data, 2012)

KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY 4th GENERATION IDP 2017 - 2022

The Department of Education in the Northern Cape indicated that there are **fourteen (14)** primary schools **two (2)** high schools and four (14) other schooling institutions (Early Childhood Development Centres) within the municipal area.

There is no FET College in the Kamiesberg Municipal area whilst there are huge economic development opportunities and scarce skills needed for the private sector.

□ 15, 93% of the population having completed Grade 12 in 2011 which is an improvement of 83, 48% since 1996 but 29, 60% lower than in 2001. Ward 12 accounts for 59, 77% of matriculants in Kamiesberg area.

□ 5, 02% of the population has not attended any form of formal schooling, which is 57, 38% lower than in 1996 and 61, and 06% lower than 2001.

□ There is a very large percentage of the population who received a primary education 32.64%.

Interventions Required

This situation is indicative of the low skill level in the Kamiesberg Municipal as only 4, 23% in 2011 of the total population received a form of higher education which indicates a decrease from 22,84% in 2001 and 4,15% lower in 1996.

□ Kamiesberg has a major institutional and knowledge leakage of its youth towards the countries bigger cities and metropolitan areas in search of better education and employment opportunities. This emphasizes the need to establish a FET learning institution in Kamiesberg

□ This decreases the potential of “home grown” entrepreneurs and skills from Kamiesberg which has a negative impact on major public and private sector employers.

1.2.5 Employment Facts

DC6: Namakwa		NC064: Kamiesberg	30604001: Ward 1	30604002: Ward 2	30604003: Ward 3	30604004: Ward 4
Employed	33,684	2,204	438	937	451	379
Unemployed	8,471	981	257	329	122	273
Discouraged work-seeker	4,040	732	219	116	167	229
Other not economically active	30,404	2,535	389	776	893	478
Total	76,598	6,452	1,303	2,158	1,632	1,359

39, 29% of the economically active segment of the population was unemployed in 2011 in comparison to the 39, 97% of the Namaqua District Municipality. The economy of Kamiesberg Municipality has certainly declined since the unsustainable boom in 2008/9 and a number of established businesses closed down in the meantime subsequently resulting insignificant job losses. Very little or no major developments happened in the last couple of years which could turn the situation around. It was expected that the 2011 census report would have recorded an increase in the unemployment rate of Kamiesberg Municipality. The unemployment rate decreased with 26, 55% in comparison to 2001.

□ 75.2% of the economically active segment of the population is employed in either the formal or informal markets.

- ☐ Economically active refers to any person who is employed or actively seeking work. This excludes individuals older than 65 and younger than 15.
- ☐ The youth unemployment rate has also decreased from 35.1% in 2001 to 32.3% in 2011. This can be attributed to the migration of youth to bigger cities looking for employment opportunities.
- ☐ The sectors with the most potential to alleviate poverty identified include agriculture, manufacturing, trade and tourism. A series of poverty relief programmes were also pioneered through Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP) and SMME development.

The next five years will require significant actions to regenerate the economy of the Kamiesberg Municipal Area to address the increasing levels of unemployment and declining skills.

Intervention Required:

- ☐ Targeted SMME Development Programmes
- ☐ All infrastructure programmes to be implemented as EPWP Programmes
- ☐ Establishment of a SMME Incubation Programme to assist SMME's
- ☐ Stronger focus and investment in tourism, manufacturing and agriculture.
- ☐ Development of a Rural Development Strategy.

1.3 Health Profile

1.3.1 Access to Health Facilities

In terms of medical facilities there are 10 satellite clinics and one community health centre located in:

- Kheis – community hall
- Klipfontein – community hall
- Nourivier – community hall
- Paulshoek – community hall
- Rooifontein – community hall
- Spoegrivier – community hall
- Tweerivier – community hall
- Soebatsfontein – advice office
- Lepelfontein – mobile clinic
- Kamassies – Satellite clinic
- Garies – formal clinic and a community health centre
- Kharkams – Formal Clinic
- Leliefontein – Formal Clinic
- Hondeklipbaai – Formal Clinic

1.3.2 Health Human Resource Capacity

According to the Department of Health, Namakwa District the six (6) facilities have 14 professional nurses of whom two are doing there one year community services, and they serve all the clinics within the area.

They are based at the following facilities:

Joe Slovo – (7 professional nurses)

Garies Clinic – (2 professional nurses)

Kharkams – (2 professional nurses of whom one is doing her Com Service Year)

Kamieskroon – (2 professional nurses of whom one is doing her Com Service Year)

Leliefontein – (1 professional nurse)

Hondeklipbaai – (2 professional nurses)

The distances between towns and availability of vehicles also complicate the frequency with which clinic services can be provided.

Frequency of Clinic Services to satellite clinic's

- Kheis – community hall – once a week
- Klipfontein – community hall – once a week
- Nourivier – community hall – once a week
- Paulshoek – community hall- once a week
- Rooifontein – community hall – once a week
- Spoeigrivier – community hall – once a week
- Tweerivier – community hall – once a week
- Soebatsfontein – advice office – once a week
- Lepelfontein – mobile clinic – once a week
 - Kamassies – Satelite clinic- twice a month

1.3 Burden of Diseases

Health status: hypertension, diabetes, HIV, TB, diarrhea and malnourishment (especially amongst children) are most prevalent in the municipality. Figures for the most frequently occurring diseases are given below.

Table: Frequency of Health Conditions¹

Condition	Frequency
Hypertension	
▪ Hypertension detect rate	0.05

▪ Hypertension on register	618
▪ Hypertension new treatments	20
Diabetes	
TB	
HIV	
Diarrhea	
Malnutrition	

1.4 Safety and Security

We have only three police stations within our municipal area at Garies, Kamieskroon and Hondeklipbaai. They rendered services to other communities.

Garies to Lepelfontein (63 km)

Garies to Paulshoek (50 km)

Garies to Kheis (12 km)

Garies to Klipfontein (24 km)

Kamieskroon to Tweerivier (42km)

Kamieskroon to Kharkams (22 km)

Kamieskroon to Spoegrivier (45 km)

Kamieskroon to Kamassies (55 km)

Kamieskroon to Rooifontein (50 km)

Kamieskroon to Nourivier (25km)

Kamieskroon to Leliefontein (30 km)

Hondeklipbaai to Koningnaas (18 km)

Hondeklipbaai to Soebatsfontein (55 km)

Main categories of Crime

Livestock Theft

Drug Abuse (and related crimes)

Challenges to combat crime.

- Long distances of gravel roads

- Vehicles
- Personnel
- Dedicated members to serve of CPF. (Both from the community and police side)

Proposed solutions to the challenges.

- Fully equipped police stations at Kharkams and Leliefontein
- Satellite police stations at Soebatsfontein, Kamassies, Lepelfontein, Klipfontein and Paulshoek.
- More vehicles
- Deploy more loyal police officers to the area.

1.5 Sport and Recreation

The youth of Kamiesberg Municipal area is active in sports activities such as soccer and rugby and there is a growing interest in arts such as music and drama. We held a very successful Kamiesberg Got Talent Show last year, where talent is identified and develop.

We have an annual program during the Sixteen Days of Activism against Woman and Child Abuse and HIV Aids day. During this programmes the groups and individuals show case their talent.

There is soccer clubs in Kamassies, Rooifontein, Kamieskroon, Kheis , Garies and Lepelfontein. The Mayoral Soccer Tournament was held for the second consecutive year and only teams from Kamiesberg took part in it. Most of this teams are affiliated by Saffa Namaqua. Kamieskroon Soccer Club played in the Castle League.

There is rugby clubs in Kharkams, Spoegrivier, Hondeklipbaai, Garies and Klipfontein. Like the soccer a Mayoral Tournament will be held later in the season. These clubs are all affiliated by Namaqualand Rugby Union.

Both codes experience the same challenges like transport, training equipment, gravel fields and sports gear.

The lack of job opportunities and the bad conditions of the roads further worsen their problems.

1.6 Vision

The Establishment of a Climate Change Orientated and Economically Viable Lifestyle Through Sustainable Growth.

1.7 Mission

To Provide Affordable Quality Services, Alleviate Poverty, and Facilitate Social and Local Economic Development through Comprehensive Rural Development of the Kamiesberg Municipality.

1.8 Value Statement

Kamiesberg Municipality embraces the notion of Developmental Local Government.

In order to fulfil this believe, we subscribe to the following values:

- Integrity and Transparency
- Equity and Dignity
- Service Excellence
- Morality and Honesty
- Commitment and Respect
- Compassion and Professionalism
- Conservation, Climate Change Response and responsible Development

1.9 Strategic Objective

Strategic Planning is a critical component of the long term sustainable management of a municipality. Therefore, municipalities should compile a 5 year IDP which maps out the strategic direction of the municipality as part of an integrated system of planning and delivery. The IDP remains the principle strategic planning instrument of the municipality

Kamiesberg Municipality recognize its developmental role and commits itself to facilitate interventions that are going to ensure the creation of new business enterprises, fostering partnerships with other government entities and private sector. This would be further achieved by creating suitable business environment- by helping improve access to land, markets and finance.

Strategic Objectives KamiesbergMunicipality

- Promotion of Local Economic Development with specific focus on shared growth.
- To create an enabling environment for economic growth in Kamiesberg that attracts investors, encourages innovation and facilitate pro-poor intervention
- To ensure a municipality that is committed to an innovative approach, prudent investment of public funds, good governance, financial viability and optimal institutional transformation that accommodates diversity in service delivery
- To develop socially integrated, safe and healthy communities
- To ensure ecological integrity and climate response through sustainable practices.
- To develop progressive strategies to optimize the use of available human resources
- To facilitate real opportunities for youth, women, and disabled and appropriate care for the aged
- To provide and maintain superior decentralized consumer services (Water, sanitation, roads, storm water, waste management and electricity).
- Reduction of infrastructure backlogs i.e. human settlement, water, roads, electricity etc.
- To ensure compliance as prescribed by relevant legislation.

Through our Strategic Objectives and the 5 Local Government Key Performance Areas, the municipality will always strive to achieve its developmental mandate.

The following are the five local governments KPA's:

- Institutional Capacity and Municipal Transformation
- Basic Service and Infrastructure Development
- Financial Viability
- Local Economic Development
- Public Participation and Good Governance.

1.10. Introduction and Purpose

In practice the IDP is a comprehensive strategic business plan for the Municipality over the short and medium term.

According to the Municipal Systems Act, every Council has to prepare its own IDP which will guide them for the five years that they are in office. The IDP is therefore linked to the

term of office of councilors. The IDP should be reviewed annually and is the principal strategic planning instrument that guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality. It is a tool for bridging the gap between the current reality and the vision of satisfying the needs of the whole community in an equitable and sustainable manner. Integrated development planning will enable municipalities to develop strategic policy capacity to mobilize resources and to target their activities.

The purpose of integrated development planning is faster and more appropriate delivery of services and providing a framework for economic and social development in a municipality. A range of links exist between integrated development planning and its developmental outcomes, which have great relevance, in particular in a context of financial crisis of municipalities, urgency of service delivery, and employment generation. Integrated development planning can contribute towards eradicating the development legacy of the past, making the notion of developmental local government work and fostering co-operative governance.

Therefore, the Kamiesberg Local Municipality's 4'th generation Integrated Development Plan (IDP) provides a framework to guide the municipality's planning and budget over the course of a set legislative time frame. The IDP seeks to support sustainable development of the municipal area and its communities through integration and balancing of the economic, ecological and social factors which influence development.

1.11 SUMMARY of the PROCESS PLAN

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1. Introduction

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the municipality's principal strategic planning document. The IDP articulates to the community projects the current council will be targeting to achieve during its 5 year term.

It is therefore important that the IDP demonstrates how the municipalities' projects, programmes and activities are coordinated and integrated, both internally between directorates and externally between stakeholders, vested interest groups and other spheres of government. The IDP must ultimately enhance integrated service delivery and development and promote a sustainable, integrated community in the municipality. The IDP provides a view of the complete basket of services which the municipality provides, bearing in mind that communities cannot be developed in a fragmented manner. The priorities identified in the IDP ultimately become the key strategic plan of the municipality and inform the financial planning and budgeting process to be undertaken.

This document discusses and outlines the activities which the municipality will undertake to review the existing IDP and budget, and development of the 2017/18 IDP review, Budget and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). It is fundamental that citizen involvement is increased through municipal driven structures such as Ward Committees and various representative forums. The document sets-out how the municipality intends to engage the community during the upcoming budget process. It is important to bear in mind that the end result of the IDP process is not only to produce an updated IDP document, Budget and SDBIP but the actual implementation of projects and service delivery which will ultimately improve the conditions in which the people of Kamiesberg Municipality live daily. This document is the municipal council's policy tool to guide the administration and council on when what must take place to ensure a credible and relevant budget process.

2. Legal Framework - IDP and Budget Process Plan²

Section 28(1) of the Municipal System Act, (Act 32 of 2000) (the MSA) requires the municipal council to adopt a process, in writing, to guide the planning, drafting and review of its IDP. Sections 21 and 53 of the MFMA make the Mayor of the municipality responsible to co-ordinate and integrate the processes of (i) preparing the annual budget

² To ensure minimum quality standards during the IDP process and a proper coordination between and within the spheres of government, the preparation of the planning process is regulated by the MSA. Section 28 of the MSA stipulates that;

- ❖ Each Municipal Council must adopt a process, in writing, to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of the IDP.
- ❖ The municipality must through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4, consult the local community before adopting the process.
- ❖ A municipality must give notice to the local community of particulars of the process it intends to follow.

Section 29(1) of the MSA requires that the process must;

- ❖ be in accordance with a predetermined programme specifying timeframes for the different steps;
- ❖ through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures allow for the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities, allow the local community to participate in the drafting of the IDP, and allow organs of state, including traditional authorities, and other role players to be identified and consulted on the drafting of the IDP;
- ❖ provide for the identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation.

and SDBIP and (ii) reviewing the IDP. The MFMA requires that the Mayor tables the time schedule outlining the key activities in the budget process to Council for approval. This must annually be completed by the latest on 31 August of each year ((at least ten (10) months before the start of the budget year). The budget process plan, immediately after its approval must be submitted in hard and electronic copies to:

- the National Treasury (lg.documents@treasury.gov.za);
- the Northern Cape provincial treasury (ncptmfma@ncpg.gov.za) ; and
- the Department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs (COGTA).

This document outlines the programme Kamiesberg Municipality will follow during 2017/18 and provides detail on the issues required in the MSA and MFMA. A process plan must include the following:

- ❖ A programme specifying time-frames for the different steps;
- ❖ Outline mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation of the community, organs of state, traditional authorities and role-players;
- ❖ A consultation process for price increases of bulk resources (water, electricity, etc.);
- ❖ Identify all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality;
- ❖ Be consistent with any other matters prescribed by legislation.

3. Purpose of and reporting against the IDP and Budget Process Plan

The purpose of the process plan is to indicate the various planned activities, strategies and timeframes to compile the IDP for the five year cycle, the budget for 2018/2019 and the two outer years including the SDBIP.

The process plan aims to ensure integration and alignment between the IDP, Budget and SDBIP, thereby ensuring the development of an IDP based Budget. It fulfils the role of a business plan or an operational framework for the IDP outlining the manner in which the IDP process will be undertaken. In addition, it identifies the activities in the process around the key statutory annual operational processes in the budget, SDBIP and IDP compilation, performance management implementation and the adoption of the municipality's annual report.

The IDP and Budget processes are two distinct but integrally linked processes which must be coordinated to ensure that the IDP and budget related policies and the final budget and SDBIP are consistent and credible.

Experience has taught us that deviation from the approved time schedule may occur due to unforeseen events and circumstances which are beyond the control of the municipal council and the administration. This may require adjustment to the timeframes to ensure that the execution of the process remains practical and that all legislative requirements are adhered to.

4. Mediums / Methods of informing stakeholders in the IDP and Budget process

The following mediums/methods can be used to inform or communicate to stakeholders at any point in time during the process:

- Road shows and meetings

- Newspaper Publications
- Flyers, Posters and Pamphlets
- Ward Committee meetings
- CDW involvement – To give feedback/information

5. Roles and Responsibilities

One of the prerequisites of a well organised IDP process is for all role players to be fully aware of their own as well as other role player's responsibilities. Tables 1 and 2 below outline a brief description thereof.

6. Table 1: Roles and Responsibilities within the municipality

ROLE PLAYERS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<i>Council</i>	➤ Approve and adopt the process and framework plans as well as IDP and budget ➤ Monitor the implementation and approve any amendments of the plan when necessary.
<i>Mayor and Finance Committee</i>	➤ Consider the IDP and Budget timetable and Process Plan and submit to Council for approval annually by latest 31 August. ➤ Overall political guidance, management, coordination and monitoring of the IDP and budget process (MFMA section 53). ➤ Establish a budget steering committee as envisaged in the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) (Regulation 4). ➤ Chair the budget steering committee. ➤ Assign and delegate responsibilities in this regard to the Municipal Manager. ➤ Submit the draft IDP, budget and SDBIP to Council for community consultation and approval. ➤ Submit final IDP and Budget to Council for adoption. ➤ The Mayor must approve the final SDBIP within 28 days after the approval of the budget. ➤ Co-ordinate plans and timetables for the Budget. ➤ Exercise close oversight on the IDP, Budget and SDBIP preparation. ➤ Ensure and drives political engagement with the province and national departments on unfunded or under-funded mandates. ➤ Escalate community priorities and requests (relating to national and/ or provincial mandates) formally, in writing, to the relevant national/ provincial organs of state – follow-up and coordinate that feedback to the community is provided.
<i>Ward Councillors / Ward Committees</i>	➤ Form a link between the municipality and residents. ➤ Link the IDP, Budget and SDBIP process to their respective Wards.

	➤ Assist in the organising of public consultation and participation. ➤ Explain and engage the community during the process. ➤ Monitor the implementation of the IDP, budget and SDBIP with respect to their particular wards. ➤ Encourage residents to take part in the IDP process. ➤ Provide feedback to the community during and AFTER APPROVAL of the IDP, budget and SDBIP. Especially on community priorities that could not be accommodated and the reasons for such, including when or how it will be addressed in future.
<i>Municipal Manager</i>	➤ Managing and coordinate the entire IDP process as assigned by the Mayor. ➤ Fulfil the duties of Accounting Officer as set out in Sections 68 and 69 of the MFMA, Act 56 of 2003. ➤ Ensure that the budget is prepared in the prescribed format and includes the minimum prescribed information and in the sequence prescribed (MFMA and Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR)). ➤ Certifies and signs-off that the budget does meet the minimum quality and content requirements (MFMA and MBRR).
<i>IDP Office</i>	➤ Prepare IDP process plan and monitor the timeously implementation thereof. ➤ Day to day management and coordination of the IDP process. ➤ Ensure stakeholder engagement in the IDP process by organising and setting up meetings for engagement. ➤ Ensure that the IDP process is participatory and that planning is ward-based oriented. Respond to public and MEC comments on Draft IDP. ➤ Compilation of a comprehensive IDP document that complies with all legislator requirements. ➤ .Amend the IDP document in accordance with the comments of the MEC. ➤ Assist the Speaker to coordinate the process of establishing ward committees. ➤ Responsible for logistical arrangements pertaining to ward committee meetings. ➤ The responsibility to meet regularly with the ward committees to ensure appropriate communication with the communities through the ward committee structure. ➤ The responsibility to ensure that representations made through the ward committees and ward councillors are channelled to the appropriate structures/functionaries for further attention/information. ➤ To provide the administrative support to ward committees. ➤ To coordinate within the administration and prepare a consolidated formal document of the community needs/ requests (relating to national/ provincial mandates) that

KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY 4th GENERATION IDP 2017 - 2022

	arose during community engagements. This must be provided to the Mayor for escalation to national/provincial organs of state.
Head of Departments	➤ Provide relevant technical, sector and financial information analysis. ➤ Provide technical expertise in consideration and finalisation of strategies and identification of projects. ➤ Provide departmental, operational and capital budgetary information. ➤ Preparation of project proposals, integration of projects and sector programmes.
IDP – Steering Committee And/or Budget – Steering Committee	➤ Refinement and quality check of IDP document to ensure compliance with legislation. ➤ Consist of Municipal Manager, Senior Management/Directors, IDP Manager/Office, and Speaker. ➤ To provide technical assistance to the mayor in discharging the responsibilities set out in Section 53 of the MFMA. ➤ Consist of the portfolio Councillor for Financial matters, the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer, Senior Managers/Directors and any technical experts on infrastructure, the manager responsible for budgeting and manager responsible for planning.
IDP Representative Forum	➤ Provide an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision making between stakeholders. ➤ Represents the interest of their constituencies in the IDP process. ➤ Monitors the performance of the planning and implementation process. ➤ Comprises of the Mayor, Councillors, Ward Committees, Municipal Manager, Directors, representatives of various sectors, NGO's, Government Departments and specialised community members.

7. Table 2: Distribution of roles and responsibilities between the municipality and external role players

ROLE PLAYERS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Kamiesberg Municipality	➤ Approve the IDP, budget and SDBIP. ➤ Undertake the overall planning, management and coordination of the IDP and budget process. ➤ Consider comments of the MEC's for local government and finance, the National Treasury and/ or provincial treasury and other national and/ or provincial organs of state on the IDP, budget and SDBIP and adjust if necessary. ➤ Ensure linkage between the Budget, SDBIP and IDP.
Local Residents, Communities and	➤ Represents interest and contributes knowledge and ideas in the IDP process by participating in and through the ward

KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY 4th GENERATION IDP 2017 - 2022

Stakeholders	committees. ➤ Keep constituencies informed on IDP activities and outcomes.
Namakwa District Municipality	➤ Ensure alignment of the IDP between the municipality and the district municipality (Integrated District and Local Planning). ➤ Preparation of joint strategy workshops between municipality, provincial and national government.
Provincial Government	➤ Ensure horizontal alignment of the IDP between the municipality and the District municipality. ➤ Ensuring vertical and sector alignment between provincial sector departments/ provincial strategic plans and the IDP process at local/district level. ➤ Ensure efficient financial management of Provincial grants. ➤ Monitor the IDP and budget progress. ➤ Assist municipalities in compiling the IDP and budget. ➤ Coordinate and manage the MEC's assessment of the IDP. ➤ Provincial Treasury must provide views and comments on the draft budget and any budget-related policies and documentation for consideration by council when tabling the budget. ➤ Conduct Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) budget and IDP assessments.
Sector Departments	➤ Contribute sector expertise and knowledge. ➤ Provide sector plans and programmes for inclusion in the IDP and budget.
National Government	➤ National Treasury issues MFMA Circulars and guidelines on the manner in which municipal councils should process their annual budgets, including guidelines on the formation of a committee of the council to consider the budget (Section 23(3) of the MFMA). ➤ National Treasury issues guidance and provide support to the provincial treasury to assess the budget, SDBIP and integrations/ links of the budget with the IDP.

CHAPTER2: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCEPLES

2.1 Municipal Planning and Strategic Policy Alignment with National and Provincial Government

2.1.1 State of the Nation Address 2018

Extracts from the State of the Nation Address by President Cyril Ramaphosa.



Fellow South Africans,

“In just over 150 days from now, the peoples of the world will unite in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

It is a day on which we, as South Africans, will remember the life of one of the most remarkable leaders this country and this continent – and indeed, the world – has known.

We will recount Madiba’s long walk to freedom, his wisdom, his unfailing humility, his abiding compassion and his essential integrity.

We have dedicated this year to his memory and we will devote our every action, every effort, every utterance to the realization of his vision of a democratic, just and equitable society.

Guided by his example, we will use this year to reinforce our commitment to ethical

behavior and ethical leadership.

In celebrating the centenary of Nelson Mandela we are not merely honoring the past, we are building the future.

We are continuing the long walk he began, to build a society in which all may be free, in which all may be equal before the law and in which all may share in the wealth of our land and have a better life”.

“ECONOMIC GROWTH”

We are building a country where a person’s prospects are determined by their own initiative and hard work, and not by the colour of their skin, place of birth, gender, language or income of their parents.

One of the initiatives will be to convene a Jobs Summit within the next few months to align the efforts of every sector and every stakeholder behind the imperative of job creation.

The summit will look at what we need to do to ensure our economy grows and becomes more productive, that companies invest on a far greater scale, that workers are better equipped, and that our economic infrastructure is expanded.

We will expect this summit to come up with practical solutions and initiatives that will be implemented immediately.

We will make a major push this year to encourage significant new investment in our economy.

To this end, we will organize an Investment Conference in the next three months, targeting both domestic and international investors, to market the compelling investment opportunities to be found in our country.

We are going to address the decline over many years of our manufacturing capacity, which has deeply affected employment and exports.

We will seek to re-industrialize on a scale and at a pace that draws millions of job seekers into the economy.

We are going to promote greater investment in key manufacturing sectors through the strategic use of incentives and other measures.

To further stimulate manufacturing, we will forge ahead with the localization programme, through which products like textile, clothing, furniture, rail rolling stock and water meters are designated for local procurement.

Through measures like preferential procurement and the black industrialists programme, we are developing a new generation of black and women producers that are able to build enterprises of significant scale and capability.

We will improve our capacity to support black professionals, deal decisively with companies that resist transformation, use competition policy to open markets up to new black entrants, and invest in the development of businesses in townships and rural areas.

Radical economic transformation requires that we fundamentally improve the position of black women and communities in the economy, ensuring that they are owners, managers, producers and financiers”.

“UNEMPLOYMENT”

“Our most grave and most pressing challenge is youth unemployment.

It is therefore a matter of great urgency that we draw young people in far greater numbers into productive economic activity.

Young South Africans will be moved to the centre of our economic agenda.

They are already forming a greater proportion of the labour force on our infrastructure projects and are the primary beneficiaries of programmes such as the installation of solar water heaters and the war on leaks.

We continue to draw young people in far greater numbers into productive economic activity through programmes such as the Employment Tax Incentive.

Radical economic transformation requires that we fundamentally improve the position of black women and communities in the economy, ensuring that they are owners, managers, producers and financiers.

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They are already forming a greater proportion of the labour force on our infrastructure projects and are the primary beneficiaries of programmes such as the installation of solar water heaters and the war on leaks.

We continue to draw young people in far greater numbers into productive economic activity through programmes such as the Employment Tax Incentive.

Working in partnership with business, organised labour and community representatives, we are creating opportunities for young people to be exposed to the world of work through internships, apprenticeships, mentorship and entrepreneurship.

With the revival in commodity prices, we are determined to work with mining companies, unions and communities to grow the sector, attract new investment, create jobs and set the industry on a new path of transformation and sustainability.

This year, we will intensify engagements with all stakeholders on the Mining Charter to ensure that it is truly an effective instrument to sustainably transform the face of mining in South Africa.

By working together, in a genuine partnership, underscored by trust and a shared vision, I am certain we will be able to resolve the current impasse and agree on a Charter that both accelerates transformation and grows this vital sector of our economy.

Processing of the MPRDA Amendment Bill through both houses of parliament is at an advanced stage, with an indication by Parliament that the Bill will reasonably be finalised during the first quarter of 2018.

The Bill, once enacted into law, will entrench existing regulatory certainty, provide for security of tenure and advance the socio-economic interests of all South Africans.

We are extremely concerned about the rise in mining fatalities last year.

We call on mining companies to work together with all stakeholders to ensure that mine accidents are dramatically reduced. Among other things, the Small Enterprise Finance Agency – SEFA – has launched a scheme to develop and fund entrepreneurs with disabilities called the Amavulandlela Funding Scheme.

“AGRICULTURE”

“Agriculture presents one of the greatest opportunities to significantly grow our economy and create jobs.

Agriculture made the largest contribution, by a significant margin, to the improved growth of our economy in the second and third quarters of 2017.

This year, we will take decisive action to realise the enormous economic potential of agriculture.

We will accelerate our land redistribution programme not only to redress a grave historical injustice, but also to bring more producers into the agricultural sector and to make more land available for cultivation.

We will pursue a comprehensive approach that makes effective use of all the mechanisms at our disposal”.

“LAND”

“Guided by the resolutions of the 54th National Conference of the governing party, this approach will include the expropriation of land without compensation.

We are determined that expropriation without compensation should be implemented in a way that increases agricultural production, improves food security and ensure that the land is returned to those from whom it was taken under colonialism and apartheid.

Government will undertake a process of consultation to determine the modalities of the implementation of this resolution.

We make a special call to financial institutions to be our partners in mobilising resources to accelerate the land redistribution programme as increased investment will be needed in this sector”.

“TOURISM”

“Tourism is another area which provides our country with incredible opportunities to, quite literally, shine.

Tourism currently sustains 700,000 direct jobs and is performing better than most other growth sectors.

There is no reason why it can’t double in size.

We have the most beautiful country in the world and the most hospitable people.

This year, we will enhance support for destination marketing in key tourism markets and take further measures to reduce regulatory barriers and develop emerging tourism businesses.

We call on all South Africans to open their homes and their hearts to the world.

Our prosperity as a nation depends on our ability to take full advantage rapid technological change.

This means that we urgently need to develop our capabilities in the areas of science, technology and innovation”.

“DROUGHT”

“The country remains gripped by one of the most devastating droughts in a century, which has severely impacted our economy, social services and agricultural production.

The drought situation in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape has been elevated to a national state of disaster.

This gives national government the authority to manage and coordinate our response nationally with support from all provinces.

This will ensure that we also heighten integrated measures to support the provinces that are

hardest hit.

We are looking at activating the necessary extraordinary measures permitted under the legislation.

I commend the people of Cape Town and the rest of the Western Cape for diligently observing water saving measures.

We call on everyone in the country to use water sparingly as we are a water-scarce country that relies on this vital resource to realize our development aspirations”.

2.1.2 Budget Speech 2018

2018 South African budget speech summary. Delivered by Hon. Minister Malusi Gigaba

Overview

South African Minister of Finance Malusi Gigaba delivered the 2018 Budget Speech and tax proposals today, 21 February 2018. Relatively few changes to existing tax rates were proposed. The remainder of the Budget includes proposals for further tax reform and amendments to take place during the course of the year. The most significant of these for corporate and high net worth clients are summarised below, as are the changes to existing tax rates. The full scope of proposed tax changes will be addressed once draft legislation is available.

Highlights

- increase in the value-added tax (“VAT”) rate from 14% to 15%, but no changes to the zero-rating or exempt categories.
- no change in the corporate or individual income tax rates.
- no change to dividend tax.
- no change to transfer duty or other indirect taxes (apart from VAT).
- increase in the rate of estate duty to 25% for estates with a net value of over ZAR30-million.

Corporate and business tax

- The amendments introduced in 2017 regarding the debt relief rules will be considered further to remove unintended consequences.
- Share buybacks and dividend stripping have been the subject of significant attention, and legislation was introduced in 2017 to target perceived avoidance. One area in which concerns have been raised is the interaction of the anti-avoidance rules and the corporate reorganisation rules. The interaction of these rules will be reviewed to eliminate adverse implications for legitimate transactions. In addition, the rules dealing with share buybacks, dividend stripping and preference shares will be clarified.
- Section 24O was introduced to permit a company a limited interest deduction for acquisition and funding of shares in operating companies. Amendments will clarify

the application of the 80% test for tax purposes and, in addition, to determine whether the test should be applied when an operating company transfers its business as a going concern to a company that forms part of the same group.

- It has been suggested that existing South African tax legislation sufficiently addresses crypto currencies. It has, however, been proposed that the Income Tax Act, 1962 and the VAT Act, 1991 be amended to address administrative issues relating to transactions involving the supply of crypto currencies. However, it has been confirmed that the South African Reserve Bank (the “SARB”), together with additional domestic financial sector regulators, will publish a position paper (the “**New Position Paper**”) this year on the evolving uses of private crypto currencies. It is not yet clear how the New Position Paper will interact with the SARB position paper on virtual currencies, which has been in issue since 3 December 2014.
- It was noted that South Africa’s corporate tax rate is high by international standards and, accordingly, the corporate income tax rate remains unchanged at 28%.
- The effective capital gains tax rate applicable to companies remains 22.4%.
- The tax treatment of “trading” profits by collective investment schemes is to be reviewed.
- Six special economic zones have been approved by the Minister, which will make qualifying companies subject to a reduced corporate tax rate and entitled to claim an employment tax incentive.
- Parliament is considering the draft Carbon Tax Bill, which is proposed to be implemented from 1 January 2019.
- Concerns regarding the unintended consequences of recent amendments to legislation concerning debt relief rules were noted and it was indicated that amendments to address same would be proposed.
- Legislation may be proposed to address dividends tax abuse of collateral lending arrangement provisions.
- It is proposed that criteria for the determination of doubtful debts allowances (section 11(i)) be legislated (as opposed to the publication of such criteria by the Minister by public notice).
- It is proposed that the venture capital company rules be amended to address some administrative and technical issues arising in this regard.
- The period over which electronic communication lines and fibre optic cables are written off will be reduced in order to align the tax system with technological advances and international practice.

Trusts

- No proposals have been made for changing the basis of taxation of local trusts.
- In relation to foreign trusts, the proposals mooted during the course of 2017 will be revisited. These were aimed at taxing distributions from foreign trusts that in turn held the shares of foreign companies. Last year’s proposals in this regard were highly prejudicial to taxpayers and there was extensive pushback from tax practitioners and taxpayers alike.
- Although the taxation of trusts is not affected, per se, the increase in estate duty to 25% in relation to estates greater than ZAR30-million continues to make the use of trusts an effective vehicle.
- Donations will also be subject to an increased rate of 25% where the amount exceeds ZAR30-million per annum.

Exchange control

- National Treasury will release a paper later this year on a proposed policy framework for the review and approval of complex cross-border transactions, with a view to supporting cross-border investment and increased transparency.
- The offshore prudential limit for funds under management by institutional investors is increased by five percentage points for all categories, including the African allowance. This is intended to increase investment in diverse assets.
- The SARB has recognised that loop structures may be set up for genuine reasons. Accordingly:
 - The loop structure provision is increased from 20% to a maximum of 40% for bona fide business investment, growth and expansion transactions.
 - The current minimum requirement of 10% is abolished.
 - Loop structures above the prescribed threshold will still require SARB approval with due consideration to transparency, tax, equivalent audit standards and governance.
- This applies to tax resident companies, including private equity funds.
- The policy for holding companies (particularly in the financial services sector) will be extended to help South African companies expand. Transfers to holding companies will accordingly be increased from ZAR2-billion to ZAR3-billion for listed companies and from ZAR1-billion to ZAR2-billion for unlisted companies, subject to SARB reporting requirements.
- National Treasury will release a comprehensive inward listings review paper, which will address various matters, including the standards of reporting and information provision, company track records, arm's-length arrangements, valuation of the acquiring company, management arrangements, funding arrangements, deployment of listing proceeds, due diligence, audit history, stakeholder protection, better treatment of holders of securities, and confidence among market participants.

VAT

Overview:

- There is a lower than predicted increase in the VAT rate from 14% to 15%, with effect from 1 April 2018. Transitional measures and impact on existing accounting systems will need to be carefully managed. This is the first time in democratic South Africa that VAT has been raised, the last increase being in 1993.

VAT legislation amendments proposed:

- Insertion of the definition of “face value of a debt transferred” to prevent double VAT deductions in respect of book debts sold on a non-recourse basis that are subsequently written-off as irrecoverable debts.
- Indefinite postponement of the abolishment of the zero-rating of the supply of goods and services for the national housing programme. Once confirmed, the Minister of Finance will publish the effective date in the government gazette.
- Confirmation that cancellation and reissuing of tax invoices to contain corrected information in addition to correct VAT, value and supply information will not constitute an offence.
- A purchaser of an enterprise as a going concern will be allowed to issue a credit

note for goods supplied by the seller of the enterprise and returned to the purchaser after the enterprise has been acquired.

- The records required to be retained in respect of the submission of special returns will be amended.
- VAT debt-collection provisions will apply across all branches and divisions of a juristic person, irrespective of whether they are separately registered for VAT purposes.
- Extension of joint and several liability for VAT to members of a joint venture.
- Amendment of VAT legislation to address tax treatment and administration of crypto currency transactions.

Individuals

- No adjustments will be made to the top four personal income tax brackets, but below-inflation adjustments will be made to the lowest three personal income tax brackets and to the primary, secondary and tertiary tax rebates. The marginal tax rates for each personal income tax bracket will remain unchanged from the current rates.
- The medical scheme fees tax credit will be slightly increased from ZAR303 to ZAR310 per month for the first two beneficiaries and from ZAR204 to ZAR209 per month for the remaining beneficiaries. Below-inflation increases in medical scheme fees tax credits over the next three years will coincide with the rollout of national health insurance and they will be reviewed after the Davis Tax Committee presents its recommendations.
- The rate of estate duty will be increased to 25% (from 20%) in respect of estates valued at ZAR30-million or more, with effect from 1 March 2018.
- The rate of donations tax will also be increased to 25% (from 20%) in respect of donations exceeding ZAR30-million in a tax year, also effective from 1 March 2018.

Future tax proposals include:

- The apportionment of the medical scheme fees tax credit between different taxpayers who jointly make medical scheme contributions or jointly pay the medical expenses of another person.
- Housing loans to employees at preferential interest rates, which are solely for low-cost housing, will not be a taxable benefit if the employee's remuneration is less than ZAR250 000 and the value of the loan is less than ZAR450 000.
- Retirement-related reforms include:
 - o a review of the tax exemption for retirement benefits from a foreign source for employment rendered outside of South Africa to ensure that contributions will only be deductible if the benefits are taxable.
 - o aligning the tax treatment of withdrawal benefits from all types of retirement funds upon emigration of an individual.
 - o allowing transfers to pension preservation funds and provident preservation funds after the retirement date of an employee.
 - o retrospective amendments to rectify unintended tax liabilities triggered for members as a result of transfers of amounts between or within retirement funds at the same employer.
- The rules relating to the interest withholding tax obligation where interest is vested

in a non-resident beneficiary by a South African trust will be clarified.

- Rules to classify distributions from discretionary foreign trusts to South African resident beneficiaries as income, which were proposed in 2017 but later withdrawn, will be revisited.
- It is proposed that the official rate of interest, which is the repurchase rate plus 100 basis points (currently 7.75%) for rand-denominated loans, be increased to a level closer to the prime rate of interest. The official rate of interest is used to determine the taxable benefit attributable to low-interest rate loans provided by employers to employees, and the deemed donation in respect of low-interest loans to trusts by connected natural persons.

Customs, excise and levies

- The excise duty on motor vehicles increased from 25% to 30%.
- Excise duty on luxury goods increased from 5% and 7% to 7% and 9%.
- The levy on plastic bags increased to 12c per bag. This is to discourage the use thereof.
- The environmental levy on incandescent light bulbs will increase from ZAR6 to ZAR8 to incentivise more energy-efficient behaviour.
- The vehicle emissions tax will be increased to ZAR110 for every gram above 120 gCO₂/km for passenger vehicles and ZAR150 for every gram above 175 gCO₂/km for double cab vehicles.
- The health promotion levy, which taxes sugary beverages, will be implemented from 1 April 2018.
- Government proposes to increase the general fuel levy by 22c/litre and the Road Accident Fund levy by 30c/litre, effective 4 April 2018.
- Government proposes to increase excise duties on tobacco products by 8.5%, and excise duties on alcohol by between 6% and 10%.

2.1.3 Nine Point Plan

In his 2015 State of the Nation Address, President Jacob Zuma announced the Nine Point Plan to boost economic growth and created much needed jobs.

The various aspects of the plan are:

1. Resolving the energy challenge
2. Revitalising agriculture and the agro – processing value chain
3. Advancing beneficiation or adding value to the mineral wealth
4. More effective implementation of a higher impact Industrial Action Policy Plan (IPAP)
5. Encouraging private – sector investment
6. Moderating workplace conflict
7. Unlocking the potential of SMMEs, Cooperatives, Townships a Rural Enterprises

Boosting the role of state – owned companies, information and technology infrastructure and broadband roll – out, water, sanitation and transport infrastructure

Comprehensive Rural Development Programme

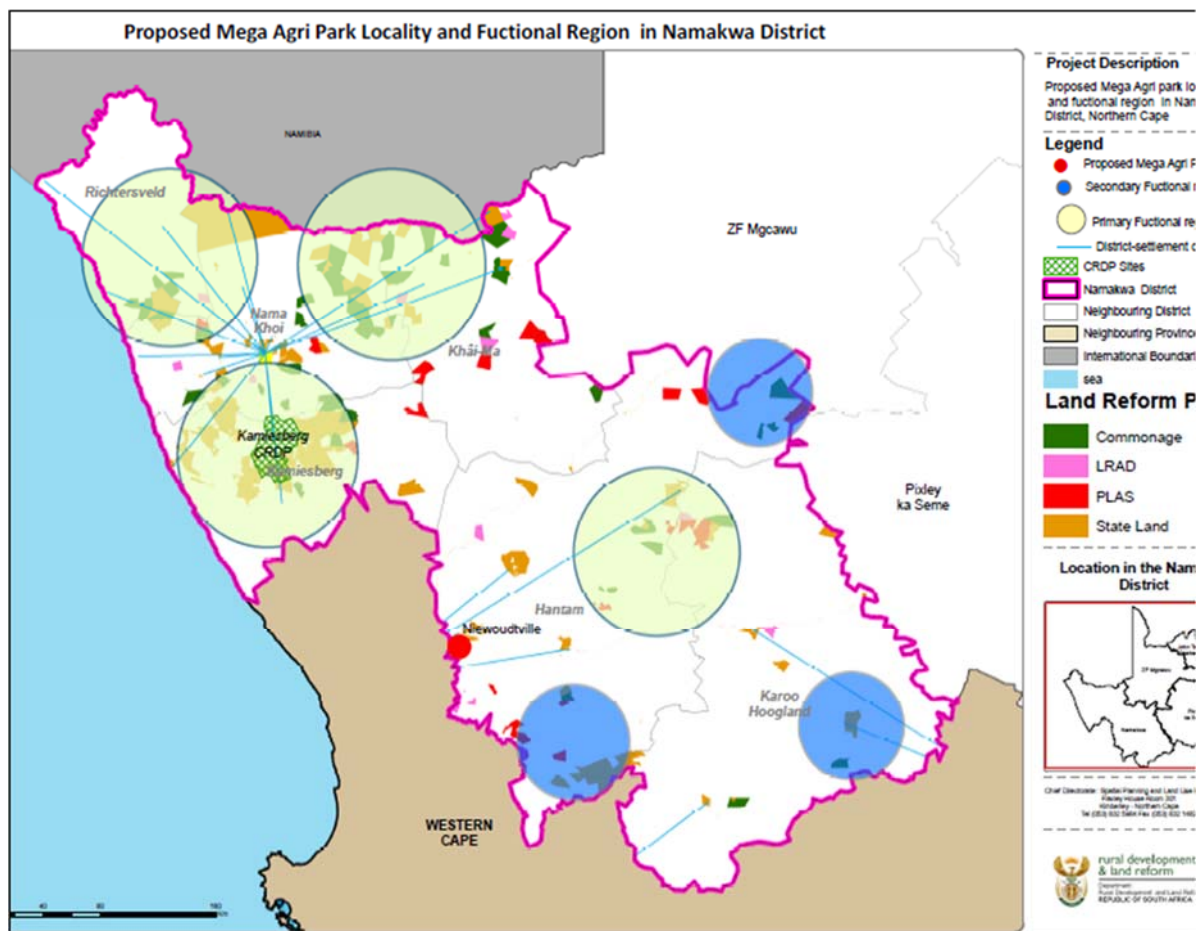
• AGRI - PARKS

During the 2015 State of The Nation Address the President announce

- “Among key interventions this year, we will promote the establishment of agri-parks in each of the 27 poorest district municipalities to transform rural economies. An initial funding of R2 billion has been made available for the Agri-Park initiative”

In addition:

- “Agriculture is a catalyst for growth and food security. working with the private sector to develop an Agricultural Policy Action Plan which will bring one million hectares of under-utilised land into full production over the next three years.
- This project will be implement through the Regional Office of the Department of Agriculture in Springbok.



2.1.3 State of the Province Address

The Provincial government has recently completed a profile of Young People in the Northern

Cape and the Northern Cape Youth Development Strategy is underway which is aimed at responding comprehensively and meaningfully to the challenges facing young people. As part of

advancing young people we are providing apprenticeship, learnerships as well as bursaries. More and more of our young people in the Northern Cape have access to TVET colleges and

universities. To this end we can report that in the previous financial year we spent over R54 million and we envisage to spend over R69.5 million in this current financial year.

The principal Objectives of radical economic transformation are to:

- Accelerate economic growth in an inclusive and sustainable path;
- Achieve much higher levels of employment creation and decent work opportunities;
- Reduce inequality substantially; and
- Ensure meaningful black participation in ownership, control and management of the economy.

We made a conscious decision that we will ensure that the Renewable Energy Sector finds a

home in the Northern Cape. Today, over 60% of South Africa's Independent Power Producers

have been allocated to the Northern Cape. The Province attracted 66% of the total Renewable

energy Independent Power Producers investments to date and has secured a substantial share

of the equity for local communities with benefits materialising over the project life.

Eskom Northern Cape has spent R348 million in the 2015/16 financial year to respond to the

growth and development challenges in the Province. For the financial year 2016/17 and 2017/18 an additional R760 million will be spent in network expansions.

Clean energy production supported by the procurement strategy of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Programme is also contributing to the NC provincial objective of

achieving accelerated sustainable economic growth and development. In the near future the Province will also prioritise small Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Programme

(1 to 5 MW) as a contributing factor to the current solar based projects in the Province.

The Province will also host a Renewable Energy Conference in May this year to set the necessary platform for international investors to invest in other alternative energy opportunities

in the province.

In order to address the food security challenges in the Province the following initiatives have

been supported

- The Vaalharts/ Taung Revitalisation Scheme and Onseepkans Rivervalley Catalytic project will continue to support the smallholder farmers through irrigation infrastructure development.
- The Farmer Training programme - to support smallholder farmers to improve their

productivity by enhancing their skills.

- Conditional grant funding in the form of Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) and Ilima/Letsema

Work has started in the development of the 118 ha of land in Onseepkans, with the clearing of invader plants and to plant vineyards on 40 hectares. The scope of this project is to develop 3 200 hectares of high potential arable land in the Namakwa district. This arable land is located in eleven distinct areas.

Steady progress is being made with the implementation of the Expanded Public Works programme in the Province. Thus far this year 3 546 work opportunities have been created by provincial departments and 511 by municipalities.

Due to the successful implementation of the Garies and Fraserburg brick making projects in the Namakwa region, the department implemented the same project in the John Taolo Gaetsewe district. The project provides bricks to the paving of internal streets in Mentu Village and TM

Tlhabane road which form part of the Department's 'Rooting out the dust' programme of 2015/16 Financial Year. A total of 52 work opportunities have been created through this project.

We often underestimate the vast resources bequeathed unto the province. I therefore wish to announce that the project to build a deep sea harbour on the Namaqualand West coast is progressing well and the feasibility study has been concluded. A site was identified 70km north of Port Nolloth called Boegoebaai to build a suitable economic viable port. A commodity mix study for the port is presently being undertaken.

Further studies will determine the inland route plan linking Upington to Boegoebaai; feasibility of such a rail line to match capacity to demand; aligning infrastructure to freight type and ensuring that network connectivity links complementary ports with inland connections.

***"The past is our lesson. The present our gift. The future our motivation."
Working together we can do more to move South Africa forward through a radical economic transformation programme.***

CHAPTER 3: SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1 Basic service delivery

- Free Basic Services is delivered to indigent households with a monthly income of R 3 800.00 or less.
- Due to the scarcity of water only 2 kilolitres of water per month is free to all registered indigent households.
- Water for domestic purpose is still the highest user of water in the area followed by the industrial sector and lastly agriculture.
- Water is generally hard and we make use of desalination plants.

Improvements on service delivery

- Phasing out of bucket system
- Water infrastructure has been improved in villages such as: Lepelfontein, Kheis, Rooifontein, Paulshoek, Kamieskroon and Garies
- Electricity supply in all towns.
- Highmast lightning in Hondeklipbaai and Spoegrivier
- Upgrading of Oxidation Ponds in Kheis and Klipfontein
- Building of 120 RDP house in Klipfontein and 60 in Lepelfontein

3.1.1 Access to Free Basic Services

Kamiesberg municipality adopted a free basic service policy by which 2 kiloliter of water and 50 kilowatts of electricity is given free to all indigents. For this purpose the municipality compiled an indigent register. The indigent register is updated and verified every quarter.

3.1.2 Water services

Quality of Water

Kamiesberg Municipality has a total number of 16 water schemes under its area of jurisdiction and applies innovative technologies at these schemes which range from osmosis/desalination, boreholes and surface water schemes. These systems ensure a high quality of drinking water to all residents. Water is supplied to all formal households, businesses; neighbouring farms.

The quality of the drinking water supply in the Kamiesberg Municipal area is tested monthly by the Namaqua District Municipality and the quality is constantly above the national norms.

During the past heavy Drought Season, we were unable to supply water to the major towns within our municipality. We apply for funding from the Department of Water and

Sanitation and that bring part time relief for us. The pictures below demonstrates were projects are implemented.

SOLAR PANELS INSTALLED AT TWEERIVIER BOREHOLES



EXCAVATIONS OF TRENCHES IN ROOIFONTEIN



SITE/BOREHOLE INSPECTION IN LEPELFontein



INSTALLATION OF BOREHOLE PUMP IN LELIEFONTEIN



INSTALLATION OF HDPE LINING AT EVAPORATION POND 1 GARIES



Through our community participation process community members come up with some brilliant ideas to rectify this problem, such as:

- Under Ground Wetland at Kharkams School and Hostel.
- Water tanks (Jo Jo) at every household
- Pipeline from the Orange River
- Construction of dam's in some of our villages
- Harvesting of water in rivers – for agriculture purposes

3.1.3 Sewerage

The table below specifies the various types of sanitation and the number of households with access.

Description	Number of Households
(Above minimum level)	1314
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	339
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	1984
Chemical toilet – Pit latrines (ventilated)	0
Other toilets provisions (water recycling tanks)	0

3.1.4 Solid Waste Management

To give effect to strategic objective of the Kamiesberg Municipality to provide infrastructure for basic services and ensuring a safe and healthy environment, Council has made considerable investment in its infrastructure development program. That is why good sanitation services exist in the municipal area where the majority of the residential areas have waterborne sanitation. However, some areas still rely on septic tanks and pit latrines, notably the smaller towns around Garies. The serving of the septic tanks becomes increasingly demanding during the peak holiday season and require more frequent emptying. The municipality does not have adequate capacity and resources available to cope with such demand. More than 80% of the households have access to flush toilets, flush septic tanks or chemical toilets.

3.1.5 Municipal Landfill Sites

All Landfill Sites in our area are registered except the one's of Garies and Hondeklipbaai: Funding was available through the Department of Environmental Affairs for the establishment of Landfill site in both these towns.

3.1.6 Electricity

Electricity reticulation means bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity, and also the regulation, control and maintenance of the electricity reticulation network, tariff policies, monitoring of the operation of the facilities for adherence to standards and registration requirements, and any other matter pertaining to the provision of electricity in the municipal areas. The Kamiesberg Municipality adopted a free basic

service policy by which 50 kilowatts of electricity is given free to all indigents.

Provision of Energy

Kamiesberg Municipality, as the distributor, supplies consumers within the licensed area of supply. The distribution of electricity within the municipal area is governed further by distribution licences with NERSA, which regulate the areas to which the municipality may distribute electricity. According to the licence the distribution area includes: Rooifontein, Garies, Kamassies, Nourivier, Kamieskroon, Paulshoek, Klipfontein, Spoegrivier, Hondekliptaai, Soebatsfontein, Kheis and Lepelsfontein and excludes Kharkams, Tweerivier and Leliefontein.

3.1.7 Waste Management

To give effect to the strategic objective of Kamiesberg Municipality to provide infrastructure for basic services and ensuring a safe and healthy environment, Council has made considerable investment in its infrastructure development programme. That is why good sanitation services exist in the municipal area where the majority of the residential areas have waterborne sanitation. However, some areas still rely on septic tanks and ventilated pit latrines, notably the smaller towns around Garies. The servicing of septic tanks becomes increasingly demanding during the peak holiday season and require more frequent emptying. The municipality does not have adequate capacity and resources available to cope with such demand. More than 39 % of households had access to flush toilets, flush septic tanks or chemical toilets in 2011. This figure can certainly improve to eradicate the backlogs and provide equal access to basic sanitation services to all households in the Kamiesberg if more funding can be secured from national & provincial government in this regard

3.1.8 Telecommunication

Telecommunication Challenges in the Kamiesberg Municipal Area

Currently the following towns/villages in our municipal jurisdiction are without any means of communication:

1. Rooifontein
2. Nourivier
3. Kamassies
4. Soebatsfontein

While the world and the rest of South Africa going through an evolution phase from third generation mobile networks (3G) to fourth generation (4G) as well as Broadband, communities in the deeper rural areas struggle without any system of communication and cannot respond or report emergencies and criminal activities to the relevant authorities.

Service providers like Telkom, MTN, Vodacom, Cell C and Neotel are not willing to

partake in the project to connect all, due to the low population in these villages and the cost involve to erect cell phone and data Towers.

The Kamiesberg Municipality entered into an agreement with a Company called Eagle Towers to assist in rectifying the communication challenges experienced by these communities. Eagle Towers identified suitable areas in the abovementioned towns and did pre-feasibility studies to erect cell phone and data towers.

For the towers to communicate with the existing network towers a connection with fibre is advisable. To go for the option of fibre the current infrastructure of Telkom is needed. Eagle Towers and Kamiesberg Municipality awaiting the approval of Telkom for the utilising of the infrastructure. As soon as permission from Telkom can be obtain commencement of building of these towers will start.

3.1.9 Roads

In the budget speech the MEC announce that provisions is made for the 3rd phase of the Hondeklipbaai Road:

“Honourable Members, we will continue with the Phase 5 of the Hotazel-Tsineng road in the 2017/18 financial year in partnership with South 32 mining group as well as prioritise the construction of phase 3 of the Hondeklipbay project, which will provide the communities of Klipfontein and Hondeklipbaai access to amenities such as school and clinics and further support tourism in the area where people will easily access the Namaqua National Park and Spoeg River”.

We further prioritised the tar of the road from Kamieskroon via Nourivier, Leliefontein, Paulshoek, Kheis up to Garies. This will boosted service delivery to the communities of Kheis, Paulshoek, Leliefontein, Nourivier, Rooifontein and Kamassies. It will also have a huge impact on our tourism industry and agricultural sector.

3.2 Local Economic Development

3.2.1 Local Economic Development Plan / Strategy

In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa:

“A Municipality must structure and manage Administration, Budgeting and Planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and Economic Development of a Community”.

The status of our LED strategy is: Council adopt it in 2011 and currently the document must be review.

3.2.2 Socio Economic Profile

3.2.2.1 Introduction.

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the current socio-economic situation within the Kamiesberg LM.

This is done mainly to provide an indication of the overall performance of the local economic and social characteristics.

In 2011 the demarcation of municipal boundaries in South Africa were changed so that DMA's (District Municipal Areas) could be incorporated into local municipal boundaries. Map 3.1.1 indicates the old and new municipal boundaries of the Kamiesberg LM.





According to the map the boundary of Kamiesberg LM has increased in size from 11 750 km² to 14 210 km²

Population & Household Size (2010)

The Kamiesberg LM covers a geographical area of 14,210 km² which is approximately 9% of Namakwa's total. The Municipality has a population density of 1.1 people per km² and a household density of 0.3 households per km². The most significant portion of Namakwa's population (10%) resides in this Municipality.

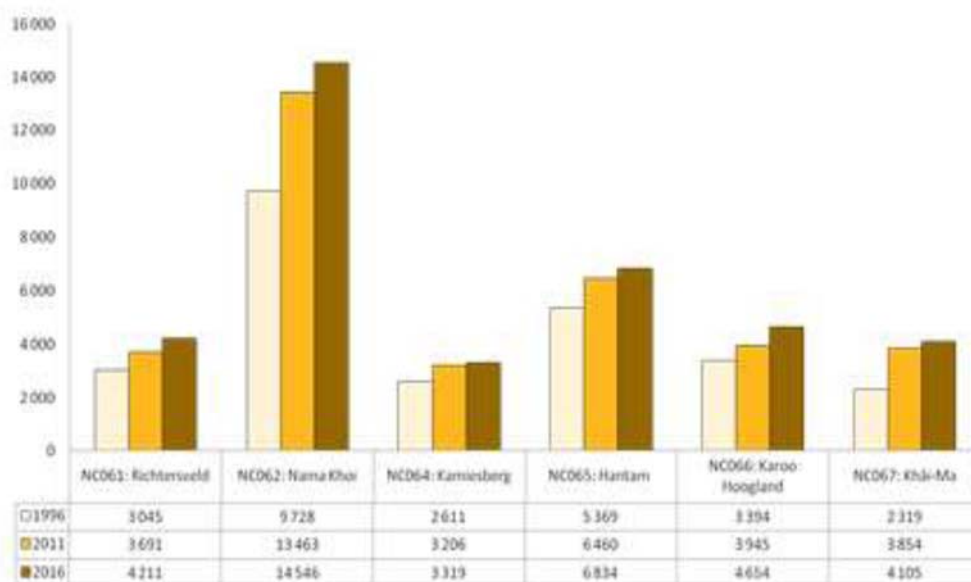
Table 3.2.2.1 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD TOTALS

The CS 2016 indicates, however, an increase in the number of households in all the Municipalities, which can be an indication that the sizes of households are smaller than in 2011.

(Compared to the decrease in population mentioned above)

This discrepancy between the population and household sizes will result that there will be an increase in demand for housing although the population is declining

Number of Households by Municipality, 1996, 2011 and 2016



Population Growth

The average population growth rates between 1996 and 2010 were: 0.6% for the Northern Cape Province, 0.4% for the Namakwa DM, and 0.4% for the Kamiesberg LM. Table 3.2.2 indicates the population distribution of the main-places in Kamiesberg LM.

Table 5.1.1.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (LM)

2001	Percentage of LM Population	Area (km ²) (Old Demarcation)
Garies	15%	37.6
Hondeklip Bay	5%	19.7
Kamassies	3%	0.9
Kamieskroon	8%	8.8
Kharkams	12%	5.1
Kheis	4%	1.2
Klipfontein	4%	0.6
Koingnaas	7%	0.7
Leliefontein	8%	0.4
Nourivier	4%	0.2
Paulshoek	5%	0.8
Rooifontein	3%	0.3

KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY 4th GENERATION IDP 2017 - 2022

Soebatsfontein	2%	0.3
Spoegrivier	4%	0.3
Tweervier	2%	0.3

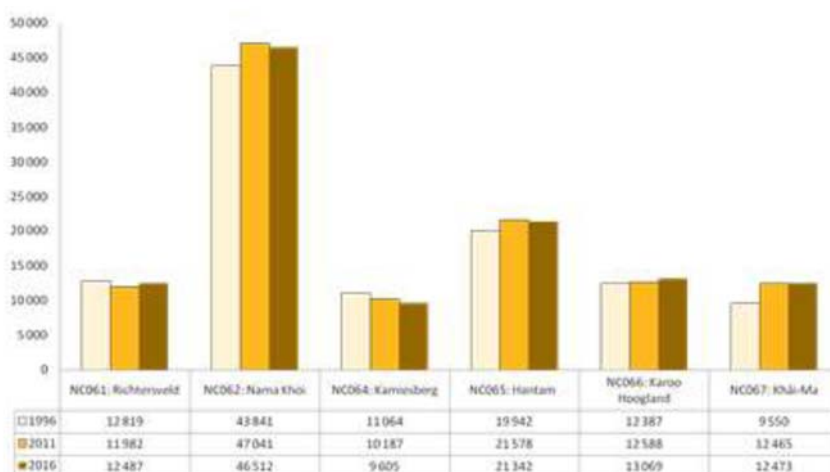
(Source: Quantec Data 2010)

IMPLICATIONS

This indicates that the communities within the Kamiesberg LM and Namakwa DM are very dispersed. The town of Garies has the largest population. Towns such as Kamassies, Klipfontein, Kheis, Koingnaas, Leliefontein, Nourivier, Rooifontein, Soebatsfontein, Spoegrivier, and Tweervier are very small and contain small populations. Development potential in very small towns will be very low.

Nama Khoi Municipality is the economic hub of the District with the highest population followed by the Hantam Municipality. There was however a slight decline in the populations of Nama Khoi Municipality, Kamiesberg Municipality and Hantam Municipality whilst the population of the other three Municipalities increased marginal.

Namakwa Population by Municipality, NC, 2016



STATS SA
STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

THE SOUTH AFRICAN KNOW THE HOME UNDERSTANDING

Age & Gender (2010)

The age distribution of a population is important because the largest population age group inevitably dictates its own demands on the market. Table 5.1.1.4 indicates the age profile of citizens living in the Northern Cape Province, the Namakwa DM, and the Kamiesberg LM.

The population by age group indicates that there are, as expected, a high number of economic active people in Nama Khoi, Hantam and Khai Ma.

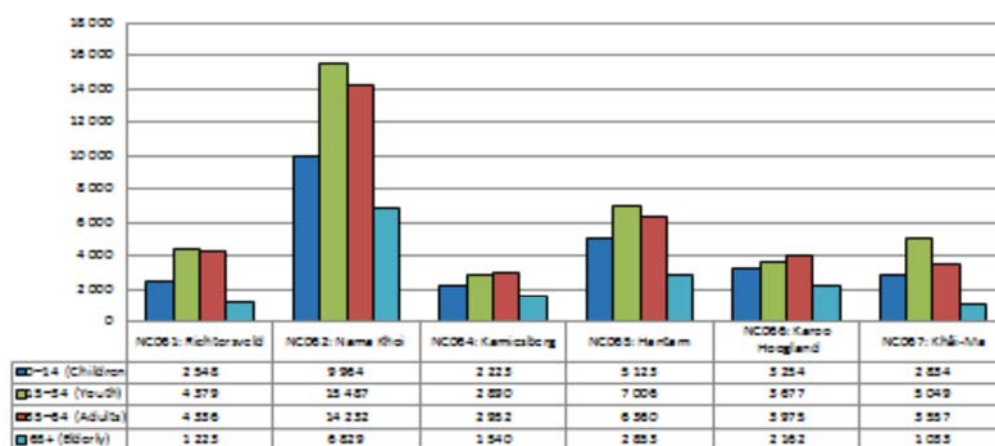
TABLE 5.1.1.4: AGE DISTRIBUTION

The following graph shows the total population of the District in the different age groups.

KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY 4th GENERATION IDP 2017 - 2022

There is a clear indication of a substantial increase in the youth (Age 15-34) and the elderly (Age 65+) which amplifies the necessity for job creation and facilities for the old age including medical, old age homes etc.

Population by Broad Age Groups and Municipality, Namakwa, 2016



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

The dependency ratio indicates the amount of individuals that are below the age of 15 and over the age of 64, that are dependent on the Economically Active Population (EAP) (individuals that are aged 15 – 64 that are either working or able to work). As can be seen from the figure above:

- 32.9% of the Kamiesberg LM population are dependent on the EAP (67.1%)
- 30.1% of the Namakwa DM population are dependent on the EAP (69.9%).
- 33.4% of the Northern Cape population are dependent on the EAP (66.6%).

These dependency ratios could be higher as not every individual in the EAP is employed (i.e. some could be studying full-time into their 20's; some could of been retrenched, some may be housewives, etc).

The Kamiesberg gender distribution is 52.4% males and 47.6% females. The gender ration can consequently be expressed as 109.9 males per 100 females.

IMPLICATIONS

The high proportion of potentially economically active persons implies that there is a larger human resource base for development projects to involve the local population and potentially a lower dependency rate due to the lower numbers of youth and old aged persons. However, the youth still represent a large proportion of the population, which means that even though the percentage of youth is less than that of the District, focus still needs to be placed on youth development.

Health (2010)

Table 5.1.1.5 indicates the HIV/AIDS prevalence (percentage of the population infected

with

HIV/AIDS) for the Northern Cape Province, Namakwa DM and the Kamiesberg LM.

TABLE 5.1.1.5: HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

2010	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate 2010	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate Growth (2001 – 2010)
NC	7.6%	46.2%
NDM	5.9%	60.8%
KLM	5.3%	62.2%

(Source: Quantec Data 2010)

Approximately 5% of the Kamiesberg population was infected with HIV/AIDS in 2010, which is lower than that of the District (5.9%). The portion of the Kamiesberg population infected with HIV/AIDS has more than doubled since 2001, with an increase of 62.2% from 2001 to 2010. It is important to note that this number might be much higher since there is a stigma associated with the virus and therefore few people get tested or even go to clinics to receive the necessary treatment. It is also important to note that the growth rate may also be increased due to more people having the courage to go to clinics rather than a growth in actual infections.

IMPLICATIONS

The HIV/AIDS prevalence in the Kamiesberg LM has increased since 2001. Proactive interventions are needed in order to prevent further HIV/AIDS infections, and remedial actions to account for the effect on the economically active population and the young (orphaned) and the elderly (require support in caring for the young).

Grants (2007)

Table 5.1.1.6 indicates the types of grants that are used/accessed in the Northern Cape Province, the Namakwa DM and the Kamiesberg LM.

TABLE 5.1.1.6

2007	NC	NDM	KLM
Old Age Person	22.8%	30.6%	33.2%
Disability Grant	16.6%	16.1%	14.5%
Child Support Grant (linked to child)	56.2%	50.5%	51.9%
Care Dependency Grant	2.1%	1.5%	0.0%
Foster Care Grant	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Grant in Aid	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%
Social Relief	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Multiple Social Grants	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%

(Source: Quantec Data 2010)

IMPLICATIONS

Approximately 6.8% of the population is receiving some form of government grant. This results in a social dependency on the government which in return places strain on the

government budget for other services.

Mode of Transport

Accessibility

The main transport infrastructure serving the Kamiesberg LM is the N7 National Road which runs in a North/South direction connecting Cape Town to Namibia. The remainder of the roads in this portion of the Namakwa DM are generally gravel roads in varying conditions.

The lack of good roads and far distances between markets puts a huge constraint on development.

Mode of Transport (2001)

The modes of transport in use are a consideration in local economic development. Table 5.1.1.7 indicates the mode of transport used by individuals in the Northern Cape Province, the Namakwa DM, and the Kamiesberg LM.

TABLE 5.1.1.7: MODE OF TRANSPORT

2001	NC	NDM	KLM
On Foot	66.8%	66.7%	71.0%
By Bicycle	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%
By Motorcycle	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
By Car as a Driver	9.2%	10.2%	8.5%
By Car as a Passenger	8.8%	8.1%	7.3%
By Minibus / Taxi	6.9%	2.8%	4.2%
By Bus	6.2%	10.5%	6.9%
By Train	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%

The majority of the Kamiesberg LM's population (71%) travel to school or to work by foot. Around 18.8% of the Kamiesberg population make use of public transport (i.e. the bus, taxi, or lifts with other people); while 0.8% make use of bicycles and 9.4% use their own private transport. Donkeys and horses as well as donkey/horse carts are also widely used in the area.

Development projects need to take into consideration the mode of transport utilized by the labour force. New industrial developments should not be situated far away from the pick-up or drop-off points of various means of transportation.

However, if the factory or office is far, the employer needs to consider means of transport for the workers from strategic points. The same applies for schools or education and training campuses.

TABLE 3.2.2.2 : MODE OF TRANSPORT

2001	NC	NDM	KLM
On Foot	66.8%	66.7%	71.0%
By Bicycle	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%
By Motorcycle	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
By Car as a Driver	9.2%	10.2%	8.5%

By Car as a Passenger	8.8%	8.1%	7.3%
By Minibus / Taxi	6.9%	2.8%	4.2%
By Bus	6.2%	10.5%	6.9%
By Train	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%

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However, if the factory or office is far, the employer needs to consider means of transport for the workers from strategic points. The same applies for schools or education and training campuses.

3.2.3 Local Economic Development : SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis is a commonly used tool used to facilitate a strategic review of a particular organisation. It is a high-level exercise that identifies strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the organisation. The strengths and weaknesses are internal factors that the organisation may control. Opportunities and threats are those factors external to the organisation and therefore the organisation has little or no control over these macro environment factors.

The SWOT analysis does not identify what should be done. Rather, it provides a framework for identifying where strategic opportunities may exist and how to avoid weaknesses inherent in the organisation or external threats from limiting future expansion and growth. The purpose of the SWOT analysis is to identify and assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the Kamiesberg LM, in terms of local economic development. The identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats within the municipal area provides the basis upon which the pillars of the LED strategy may be built.

<u>Weakness</u>	<u>Strengths</u>
▪ Water shortages ☐ High poverty situation ☐ Mostly gravel roads ☐ High cost of land ☐ Very poor public transport network ☐ Low institutional capacity (municipal workforce & budget) ☐ Low rainfall ☐ Lighthouse at Hondeklipbaai is not functioning	▪ High quality & unspoiled environment ☐ Diversity of scenic landscapes and vast amounts of open land ☐ Diversity of local cultures ☐ Historical networks linked mainly to agricultural history (Khoi-San) ☐ Harbour at Hondeklipbaai ☐ Flowers – flower season ☐ Sun – renewable energy potential

properly ☐ Arid to semi-arid land with low carrying capacity ☐ Electricity outages/surges ☐ Lack of cellphone signal in some areas ☐ Land reform taking place too slowly ☐ Skills gap within the local population ☐ Municipal owned land is not being used for its best strategic uses ☐ Low income levels and low spending capabilities ☐ Lack of jobs and economic development ☐ Seasonality of working opportunities ☐ Lack of support for emerging entrepreneurs ☐ Lack of access to land for local residents ☐ Lack of integrated domestic and international marketing of the area ☐ Fragmentation of tourism industry ☐ Lack of access to good health care ☐ Lack of sport and recreational facilities ☐ Poor quality of education ☐ Poor resourcing of LED strategies ☐ Increasing drug related crimes ☐ High levels of teenage pregnancy ☐ High dependency on social grants and wage income by the poor ☐ Geographically dispersed small population and far from sources of industrial inputs and from markets ☐ Undiversified economy: over-dependence on mining and government services sectors ☐ Virtually non-existent manufacturing industry	☐ Ocean – mariculture potential ☐ Abundant labour ☐ N7 link to Namibia
<u>Threats</u> Climate change that will impact on water resources and agricultural activities ☐ Water supply ☐ Water quality	<u>Opportunities</u> Growth in tourism (N7 link to Namibia) ☐ Unexploited mineral opportunities ☐ Brand development ☐ Strengthening local government

☐ Political dynamics/uncertainties ☐ Narrowing agriculture profit margins ☐ Fluctuations in tourism industry ☐ Global uncertainty of economic conditions ☐ Fluctuations in Rand cycles	spheres ☐ EPWP, SETAs and learnerships ☐ Renewable energy ☐ Mariculture ☐ Opportunities for technology to fill gaps ☐ Agro-processing and technology innovations
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3.2.4 Tourism

KAMIESBERG TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The greater Namaqualand has always been associated with tourist, but only during the flower season. The Kamiesberg which lies in the heart of Namaqualand is ideally situated for the development of year-round attractions based on its natural and cultural heritage.

The Municipality is however faced with challenges such as, lack of financial and human resources, seasonality of tourism activities, a lack of tourism infrastructure.

Through a Design Charrette process, it was revealed that the Kamiesberg Municipal area has three key focus areas. The Uplands (mountainous area) The Plateau (midlands along the N7) and the Coast. The key themes identified within the focus areas are: Natural and cultural routes, Culture and heritage, Arts and crafts the natural wonders and Landscapes and tourism infrastructure.

Tourism in the Kamiesberg

Instead of applying a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) to the area, the Kamiesberg Design Charette and the Local Economic development process, focused on the unpacking the Natural and Cultural resources in order to facilitate the formulation of recommendations regarding development, marketing and support strategies for each of the components.

▪ **The Natural Resources**

The Kamiesberg Municipal area is home to a range of natural gems which are valuable tourism assets. These assets include:

NAMAQUANATIONAL PARK – spectacular wildflower displays in spring and vistas throughout the year make NamaquaNational park one of the key attractions of the region. Various tourist facilities such as hiking and 4x4 trails and accommodation is available in the Park.

The Namaqua National Park known for spring flowers and it's stretch of unspoiled coastline. Kamieskroon is also known for its abundance of wildflowers during spring.

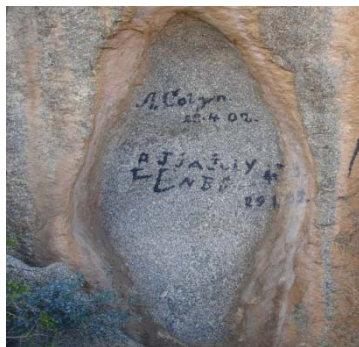
Namaqua national Park

Kamieskroon during the Spring



NATURAL WONDERS - The area has 1200 different plant species, hundreds of which are found only in Namaqualand and also 150 bird species. The Letterklip at Garies is a national monument and together with Betelsklip and the Spoegrivier caves are both natural wonders and of great historical value to this region.

In Garies the Letterklip heritage is situated west of the town.



LANDSCAPES – From spectacular mountain views in the Uplands and brilliant carpets of flowers to the rugged, remote namaqua coastline the landscapes of the Kamiesberg certainly promises a unique experience.

The strength of the natural environment relates to its ability to provide quality tourism experiences to a range of market segments. The natural features of the Kamiesberg and its status as a biodiversity hotspot as well as its location within the Succulent Karoo provide opportunities to develop eco-tourism experiences that involves the interpretation and education of the natural environment and is managed to be ecologically sustainable.

The highest peak in the Northern Cape, the Rooiberg, is at the heart of the Kamiesberg Uplands and is home to no less than 9 endemic plant species. The Uplands are also home to

a staggering variety of insects – including relictual species and a newly discovered genus – the heelwalker. The Kamiesberg Uplands contain 56 endemic plants, and 55 endemic insects. In total, the 33 500 hectare Uplands area includes 1109 species, of which 286 are Succulent Karoo endemics and 107 are Red List species. Groenriviermond river estuary in the largest perennial estuary of a non-perennial river in South Africa and its located along the Kamiesberg coast.

Kamiesberg Flower Trail Run

One of three large peaks in the Namaqualand area of the Northern Cape, Rooiberg peak, at 1 705 metres high, resembles the back of a large chameleon with a distinct granite ridge that glistens in the sun after rain.

- From the Roodebergskloof farmyard, where you leave your vehicle, the circular trail heads through the gate next to the dams and follows the stream, passing the goat-herder's camp on the right. There is an annual trail run along the hiking route, so the path is well worn.

- **Cultural Resources**

THE PEOPLE – The people of the Kamiesberg have a rich history of traditional Nama cultures and still today live closely with nature.

THE CULTURE - The traditional “Kookskerm”(kitchen) at the stock post is still a regular site in the Kamiesberg. Veldkos and sourdough bread from the outside oven is an everyday practice while traditional music and dance is still very much alive. These cultural activities provide the basis for an exceptional cultural experience.

THE ARTS – During the Charrette, the people of the three nodes used the event to showcase an amazing amount of well finished articles made with very little tools available. The people of the Kamiesberg are exceptionally skilled and proud to showcase their skills.

The Coastal Development project in Hondeklipbaai focused on refurbishing the existing facility to conform to HACCP standards, as well as providing maintenance, cleaning, patrol, safety and access control at the fishing harbour.

Tourism attractions

Today HondeklipBay is n popular regional holiday destination and serves the fishing and Diamond-mining community. Attractions includes ship wrecks.

The tourism industry is not utilized properly and not live.



HISTORY OF HONDEKLIPBAAI

Hondeklip Bay was formerly a favoured holiday destination for fishermen, divers and farmers. Nowadays, holiday makers from all over the country enjoy their holidays here. Hondeklip Bay lies about 104 km Southwest of Springbok and can be reached by different routes, the Messelpad, The Wildeperdehoekpas, through Soebatsfontein, or Kamieskroon, or from Garies. However, it usually takes about two hours to reach the town.

Thomas Grace (a ship's captain) came upon the town in 1846 and established a trading station. He named the town after a gneiss rock which vaguely resembles a dog. The first eleven tons of copper ore was shipped in 1852. Later Port Nolloth became the export harbor. The harbor in Hondeklipbaai now serves fishing and diamond boats.

South of Hondeklip Bay lies what remains of the wreck of the *Aristea*, which was built in Scotland as a fishing vessel. In 1934, the *Aristea* served as a minesweeper during World War 2. Tragically, the *Aristea* ran aground on 4 July 1945 on its maiden voyage as trawler. Fortunately, there was only one loss of life.

About 18 km SSE down the coast from Hondeklip Bay the mouth of the [Spoeg River](#) is located. Here you will find caves of archaeological interest.



ARISTEA SHIP WRECK

We apply for funding from the Department of Environmental Affairs to upgrade this area to a Recreational site.

COMMEMORATION OF LELIEFONTEIN MASSACRE.

“ In Memory of the following Members and Adherents of this Church who fell during the Anglo Boer War – 1899 – 1902”

The **Leliefontein massacre** occurred at the [Leliefontein](#) mission station in the [Northern Cape, South Africa](#) on 31 January 1902. [Boer](#) leader [Manie Maritz](#) executed 35 indigenous inhabitants of the settlement as punishment for attacking his party when he went to interview the European missionaries in the town during the [Second Boer War](#). [Deneys Reitz](#) described the attack as a "ruthless and unjustifiable act" and mentioned that [Jan Smuts](#) was displeased when he accompanied Reitz to the site of the [massacre](#), afterward.^[1]

A short back ground.

“ Methodism in South Africa has its beginning on the 23rd October 1816. It was on this historic day that Jaantjie Wildschutt and his elders brought Barnabas and Jane Shaw into

their Khoi / Namaqua tribe at ‘Nciemies’, a Khoi word “meaning place of gathering”, today is known as Lily Fountain.

During 1816 Jaantjie Wildschutt and his elders decided that the time had come for their tribe to find missionary to come and live amongst them. They went to considerable effort to find such a person to come and live amongst them, to speak to them and to teach them about the “Great One in the Sky”. Wildschutt and five of his elders eventually decided to mount their horses and undertook the journey to Cape Town in search of such a person. On their way to Cape Town in search of such a person. On their way to Cape Town, about 300 kilometres from Lily Fountain, they met Barnabas and Jane Shaw who accompanied a German missionary H Schmelen into the interior. On this day, the 4th October 1816 at the Elephants River, Wildschutt extended an invitation to Shaw to come and minister the Namaquas. Shaw described this meeting and invitation as an “Act of Providence”.

The people that Shaw found at Lily Fountain were of Khoi descent, a tribe whose chief subsistence was animal food and milk”.

During the tragic encounter at Leliefontein during the Anglo Boer War, some described it as ruthless and unjustifiable.

We want to install a statue to Commemorate the history of the Leliefontein Massacre.

A committee was established to oversee the project.

3.2.5 Agriculture

The agricultural sector incorporates establishments and activities that are primarily engaged in farming activities, but also includes establishments focusing on commercial hunting and game propagation and logging and fishing.

The main types of vegetation found in the Kamiesberg LM include the Mountainous Renosterveld, the Succulent Karoo, the False Succulent Karoo and the Namaqualand Broken Veldt. Overall, plant life is deteriorating and there is an increase in the presence of poisonous plants. The agricultural activities taken place in the Kamiesberg LM include sheep farming, goat farming, and crops consisting of fodder for livestock.

The Namaqualand coast of the Northern Cape Province lies adjacent to one of the richest and most prolific marine eco – systems in the world. There is potential for mariculture production in Hondeklipbaai that can be linked to Port Nolloth, and the proposed deep – port harbour in Richtersveld LM. There are opportunities for: seaweed or kelp, oyster farming, marine food fish farming, abalone processing, Halophytes, Brine Shrimp Artemia, and shallow water hake. For this industry to be successful market linkages will need to be established.

Opportunities: The following opportunities are there to explore

- Removal of alien vegetation along rivers (Specifically Prosopis)
- Grow vegetables
- Community gardens
- Kelp farming
- Mariculture Hub

- Emerging farmers need water
- Transport to get goods to markets

Constraints that need to be addressed in the agriculture sector.

1. Water for irrigation as the low rainfall makes dry – land cropping extremely risky
2. Insufficient infrastructure
3. Lack of access to irrigated land for agricultural purpose
4. Lack of information
5. Distance to markets and lack of marketing

3.2.6 Mining

Mining and Quarrying

This section includes the extracting and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally in the environment (including solids, liquids, and crude petroleum and gasses). It also includes underground and surface mines, quarries and the operation of oil and gas wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating for ores and other crude materials.

Kamiesberg has many different deposits of minerals and mining can play an important part in the economy. There are four stone mines in Garies but they are not functioning at the moment. A metal mine is potentially opening in Garies which will produce metal for cell phones, Toyota Prisa, etc. The metal mine is a 30 year project run by GWM. There is also gas at Hondeklipbaai.

Mineral Deposit Status	Mineral
Continuously Producing	Alluvial Diamond, wollastonite, and granite / quartz porphyry / syenite – Dimension Stone.
Intermittently Producing	Wollastonite
Deposit Never Exploited	Diamond in Kimberlite; Rare Earths; Iron; Tantalum / Niobium; Uranium; Thorium; Phosphate; Manganese; Sillimanite; Titanium; and Zirconium.

Specific location and size of the mineral deposits in the area.

COMMODITY	SIZE	DEPOSIT STATUS	LOCATION / FARM NAME
DA (Alluvial Diamond)	2	Continuously Producing	Avontuur
DA (Alluvial Diamond)	2	Continuously Producing	Koingnaas

KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY 4th GENERATION IDP 2017 - 2022

MA (Granite / Quartz – porphyry / syenite - Dimension	0	Continuously Producing	Grootriet
Wo (Wollastonite)	0	Continuously Producing	Willegehout Fontein
DK (Diamond in Kimberlite)	2	Deposits never Exploited	Leliefontein
RE (Rare Earths) Fe (Iron)	0	Deposit never Exploited	Buffelsfontein
RE (Rare earths) Ta (Tantalum / niobium) U (Uranium) Th (Thorium) P (Phosphate) Mn (Manganese)	3	Deposit never Exploited	Zandkopsdrift
SL (Silimanite)	2	Deposit never Exploited	Leliefontein
Ti (Titanium)	0	Deposit never Exploited	Kap Kap
TI (Titanium) Zr (Zirconium) RE (Rare Earths)	0	Deposit never Exploited	Roode Heuwel
U (Uranium)	1	Deposit never Exploited	Schuinskraal
Wo (Wollastonite)	1	Intermittently Producing	Leliefontein
Wo (Wollastonite)	2	Intermittently Producing	Leliefontein

Opportunities

Mining is a declining sector with major mining companies pulling out of the area. There are some minerals in the Kamiesberg Municipality that have never been exploited but feasibility studies would need to be conducted if these opportunities were to be taken forward.

There are also limited skilled people in the Kamiesberg LM and this may pose a threat to the sustainability of small – scale mining projects. (However the bulk of the people who

works previously at mining companies leave the area to look for better opportunities). There is a possibility to negotiate with large mines to improve small miners access to claims but the lack of skills will need to be resolved.

There is very little value – adding and processing taking place in Kamiesberg Municipality and most of the minerals are exported in their raw form. Small – scale mining can be an alternative by forming smaller mining companies, opportunities include: for example working granite dumps; recycling copper and granite dumps; local contracting rehabilitation of mining sites (if the skills are there).

Wollastonite processing in Garies. Wollastonite is used in ceramics and as filler in plastic and paints. It also has construction uses in structural clays, glass abrasives, paper, adhesives, and as a replacement for asbestos.

Revive the Stone (Klip) Mines.

Constraints to the Development of the Mining Sector.

- Lack of beneficiation from major export companies.
- Gravel Roads are in s bad shape with lack of funding for maintenance
- High Transport cost and related distance to markets.

3.2.7 Land Availability.

3.2.7.1 TRANCRAA

The land is presently held in a trust for the communities by the Minister of Rural Development and Land Reform {in terms of the Rural Areas Act, 1987 (Act 9 of 1987) which has since been repealed}. No residents in the Kamiesberg Municipal Area hold individual title deeds for their own on the commonage plots.

The commonage land is subdivided into grazing plots which are then allocated to the different local community members. The allotment of plots is done through an application process wherein a lease agreement is signed between the commonage beneficiary and the Kamiesberg municipality. The use of the commonage land by the beneficiaries is regulated by the grazing regulation that forms part of the Kamiesberg Commonage Management Plan. Land is predominantly used for pasture. There is a limited amount of land that sit alongside the river bank that is used for crop farming. This type of farming is also regulated by the grazing regulation of the municipality. This gives opportunity to local residence that prefer alternative farming practices to be accommodated. The act that came with the purchase of commonage land stipulates that access to certain farms is only permissible for select land users.

Garies and Kamiesberg commonage land has collectively 8 commonage camps that are leased to poor emerging farmers. The Kamiesberg Municipal Council has the prerogative to sell the latter commonage land to individual or family members in line with the principles of the for mentioned act.

The lands are managed by the commonage committee that have the authority to make

request for additional land should such need arise from time to time. On recommendations of the commonage committee and after the review by the Economic and Infrastructure Committee the motion is tabled before council who make the final decision whether to proceed with an application to the Department Rural Development and Land Affairs.

Leliefontein.

The following village falls within the Leliefontein area, namely: Paulshoek, Leliefontein, Nourivier, Rooifontein, Kamassies, Kheis, Tweerivier, Klipfontein, Kharkams and Spoegrivier.

Lepelfontein

Lepelfontein is part of the greater Rietpoort area that falls within the Western Cape, so here we have a cross boundary issue. The TRANCRAA process did not start in the Lepelfontein area.

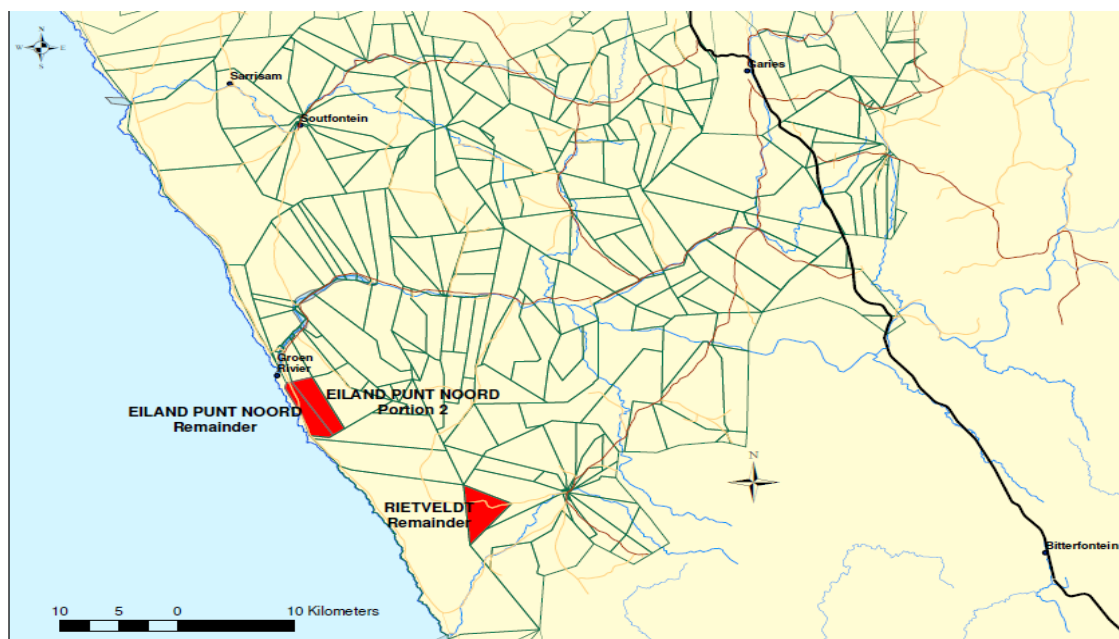
Land Reform

Land Reform is seen to be failing in the area, as claims take years to be processed and many land claim beneficiaries have failed at attempts at farming, for example. A further constrain with regards to land is the mining sector's monopoly over vast stretches of valuable coastal land. These are issues that require creative, collaborative solutions that ensure that land use patterns reflect the economic and social goals of the Kamiesberg Municipality.

In our Municipal Area there is a huge need for land for agricultural purposes.

De Beers donate two farms to the municipality namely Eiland Punt Noord (Remainder) and Rietveld (Remainder)

This Farms rendered the opportunity for coastal development that include accommodation and leisure facilities.



3.3 Environmental Management

3.3.1 Environmental Tools

3.3.1.1 Environmental Management Plan

There is only a Framework that needs to be revised.

3.3.1.2 Integrated Waste Management Plan

The completed plans were handed over to all municipalities within the district in 2014 and the first review took place in 2016.

3.3.2 Education and Training

3.3.2.1 Eco School Programme

The Eco school program running within the district remains a huge success. The program is currently implemented by the Provincial Department of Environment and Nature conservation on behalf of WESSA (the Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa).

Reasons for supporting the program:

- The program aims at environmental learning through the integration of local and district environmental issues into the formal National curriculum statement.
- It is a whole school involvement program for pre- primary, primary and high schools
- It's an INTERNATIONAL program which increases the profile of our schools globally and links them with schools from other countries
- In our Municipality we have 10 Eco – Schools, namely:

Nr	School	Status	Locality	Registered (y/n)
1	Leliefontein Primary	4 th year Platinum	Leliefontein	y
2	Soebatsfontein VGK Primary	2 nd Platinum	Soebatsfontein	x
3	Kamieskroon Primary	Silver	Kamieskroon	x
4	Marais Gedenk Primary	2 nd year Platinum	Hondeklipbaai	x
5	Spoegrivier Primary	International	Spoegrivier	x
6	Tweerivier Primary	Gold	Tweerivier	y
7	J.J.Lambert Primary	Gold	Garies	Y
8	Garies High	1 st year Platinum	Garies	Y
9	Nourivier Primary	3 rd year Platinum	Nourivier	X

10	Norap Primary	Silver	Rooifontein	Not registered for 2018
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3.3.3 EPIP Projects

We apply for the following projects through the Department of Environment Affairs:

- Kamiesberg Municipal Youth Support Programme (The project is currently underway and a total of 105 youth participate in the following programmes:

Plumbing – 20

Tiling and Plastering – 20

Welding – 20

Landscaping – 25

Textile and Clothing – 20

Environment Practice - 20

- Upgrade Aristae Shipwreck Recreational Site and Caravan Park
- Upgrading of Roodebergskloof Conservation Farm
- Transformation of Existing Villages into Green villages
- Upgrading of Existing and Establishment of new Recreational Parks
- Land Rehabilitation and Stormwater Upgrade
- Establishment of Environmental Education Centre and Caravan Park.

3.3.4 Impact of Climate Change

The plan was developed through the Local Government Climate Change Support programme with support from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

Through this programme key climate change vulnerable indicators were identified. These indicators where Namakwa District Municipality may be at risk to the impacts of climate change.

No	Theme	Indicator Title	Exposure Answer	Sensitivity Answer	Adaptive Capacity Answer
	Agriculture	Change in fruit production	Yes	High	Low
	Agriculture	Increased risks to livestock	Yes	High	Low

	Biodiversity and Environment	Loss of High Priority Biomes	Yes	High	Low
	Coastal & Marine	Impacts on Marine and Benthic Ecosystems	Yes	High	Low
	Coastal & Marine	Loss of Land due to sea level rise	Yes	High	Low
	Coastal & Marine	Increased damaged to property from sea level rise	Yes	High	Low
	Human Health	Increased heat stress	Yes	High	Low
	Human Settlements	Increased isolation of rural communities	Yes	High	Low
	Human Settlements	Increased migration to urban and peri – urban areas	Yes	High	Low
	Human Settlements	Decreased income from tourism	Yes	High	Low
	Water	Decreased quality of drinking water	Yes	High	Low

3.3.4.1 Agriculture

Climate Change is predicted to negatively impact on the agricultural sector in the Namakwa District Municipality. Increased temperatures, drought and increase in frequency and severity of storm events will impact on the crops that can be grown and potentially result in loss of livestock.

The following key agricultural indicators, sub projects and actions were identified for inclusion in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

4.9.4.1.1 Sub – Project: Increased risk to livestock

- Conduct educational awareness campaigns in collaboration with Conservation South Africa, Surplus Peoples Project and the Environmental Monitoring Group focussing on the carrying capacity of land in rural areas.
- Develop incentive for small scale farmers to promote sustainable land management
- Educate small scale farmers on best farming practices
- Implement communal rotation grazing

3.3.4.2 Biodiversity and Environment

Changes in climate are predicted to result in the shifting of bioregions across South Africa.

It is forecast that under different climate scenarios that the District Municipal area will get hotter and drier leading to a loss of Nama – Karoo and Fynbos biomes and an increase of the Desert biome, this change will lead to the consequent shift in related ecosystems and vegetation.

Sub – Project Manage the Loss of High Priority Biomes

1. Conduct community engagements in collaboration with Conservation South Africa to promote participatory planning in farming communities.
2. Develop natural resource management programmes such as grazing and wetland rehabilitation programmes in collaboration with Conservation South Africa.
3. Commission research aimed at collecting and documenting traditional knowledge on the loss of biomes in the District.
4. Organise exchange visits for communities living i traditional modelling and promote exchange of knowledge to younger generations, in collaboration with Conservation South Africa.
5. Investigate options of biodiversity offsetting for industries in the District through the consideration and purchase of land to replace lost vegetation types and declare the land as a conservation area.

Coastal and Marine Environment

Changes in climate change such as variable rainfall patterns, drying trends and expected temperature increases will negatively impact on the District's marine and aquatic systems. The District is likely to experience frequent and more intense extreme weather events such as droughts and storms. Rising sea levels will pose a potential risk to small coastal communities, while warming seas may impact on fishing communities as water temperatures may not be suitable for the current catch.

Manage Impact on Marine and Benthic Ecosystems

1. Identify and conserve coastal areas that are rich in biodiversity.
2. Develop a research project in collaboration with SANBI, aimed at providing environmental feedback to coastal communities.
3. Conduct research which seeks to understand the impacts of mining and how climate change exacerbates the industries impact.

Manage Loss of Land due to Sea Level rise

1. Educate communities on dangers of living in high water mark areas, in collaborations with Department of Environmental Affairs and Department of Environment & Nature Conservation.
2. Ensure climate change is incorporated in the Disaster Management Plan.
3. Develop short term emergency response plans for evacuation of communities.
4. Revise the Spatial Development Framework to recognise areas where communities should or should not settle.
5. Develop a long term relocation plan for communities residing in vulnerable areas.

6. Reinforce the Coastal Management Act through the Disaster Management and Infrastructure Departments.

Manage Increased Damage to Property from Sea Level Rise

1. Educate communities of danger of living in high water mark areas, in collaboration with Department of Environmental Affairs and Department of Environment and Nature Conservation.

2. Revise the Spatial Development Framework.

3. Reinforce the Coastal Management Act through the Disaster Management and Infrastructure Departments.

3.3.5 Working for Ecosystems

The duration of the project is from 01 April 2018 until 31 March 2019 and the beneficiaries will be from Kommagas, Soebatsfontein, Kamieskroon and Kharkams.

The aim of this project is the rehabilitation of eroded areas.

3.3.6 Working for the Coast

This project will start from July 2018. The budget is currently not available and that will determine the number of working days / personal days.

This project focuses on beach cleaning and maintenance of infrastructure along the coast.

Beneficiaries are from: Spoegrivier; Hondeklipbaai; Garies; Klipfontein; Soebatsfontein and Lepelfontein.

3.3.7 Working for Wetlands

This project will start from July 2018. The budget is currently not available and that will determine the number of working days / personal days.

This project focussed on the rehabilitation of Wetlands.

Beneficiaries are from: Paulshoek, Leliefontein and Nourivier.

3.3.8 Estuary Management

Swartlienjies

A management plan was design by Namaqua District Municipality and is attached as annexure "A8".

3.3.9 Government Structures

Provincial Coastal Committee (PCC)

Municipal Coastal Committee (MCC)

Project Advisory Committee (PAC)

Staff from Kamiesberg Municipality attend on a quarterly basis the PCC, MCC and PAC meetings, where issues related to the coast are discussed.

3.4 Financial Viability and Management

3.4.1 Financial Policies

Policies Attached as “A1”

3.4.1.1 Insurance Policy

3.4.1.2 Indigent Policies

3.4.1.3 Tariff Policy

3.4.1.4 Supply Chain Management Policy

3.4.1.5 Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy

3.4.1.6 Property Rates Policy

3.4.2 Auditor General’s Opinion in the Recent Year

Attached as “A4”

3.4.2.1 Audit Action Plan

Attached as “A5”

3.5 Good Governance

3.5.1 Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) INTRODUCTION TO CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATION

The Council does not function in autonomy and strives to maintain good intergovernmental relations with its neighbouring municipalities, the Namakwa District Municipality, Regional IGR, Provincial IGR the Provincial Government, National Government and other agencies and intergovernmental bodies, such as SALGA, the Premier's Coordinating forum PIGR, Municipal Mayor's and MEC's Forum (MUNMEC)

PROVINCIAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

- ❖ Provincial CFO Forum
- ❖ Provincial IDP Engagement
- ❖ RBPAC Forum
- ❖ MIG Engagement
- ❖ Blue and Green Drop Sessions
- ❖ LGTAs
- ❖ HR.SDF Forum
- ❖ Internship Assessment

DISTRICT INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

- ❖ District Technical IGR
- ❖ District Political IGR
- ❖ District Area Finance Forum
- ❖ District PMU
- ❖ District Health Forum
- ❖ District EPWP Forum

District Audit Committee Meetings Shared Services

3.5.2 Municipal Structures

Section 51 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 requires a municipality to establish and organize their administration in a manner that would enable them to:

- i. Address the needs of the local community
- ii. Creating a culture of accountability for public service;
- iii. Be performance orientated, focusing on the objects of local government (s152 of the Constitution).

The basic functions of a municipality, as mandated by the Constitution, was taking into consideration when the organizational structure of Kamiesberg Municipality has been compiled. The structure is in process of reviewing and should be tabled before Council for approval and implementation effective in the 2017/18 financial year.

The current structure comprises of the following departments:(attached):

- Office of the Mayor
- Office of the Municipal Manager
- Department Finance
- Department Corporate Services
- Department Technical Services
- Department Local Economic Development

These departments have a head of Department and they report directly to the Municipal Manager:

- Finance
- Infrastructure
- LED
- Corporate

TOP ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Functions:



- Strategic planning
- Municipal management
- Financial Management
- LED
- Public Relations

TIER 1
MUNICIPAL MANAGER
Rufus C Beukes
Section 54A appointment



Functions:

- General Administration
- Secretariat
- Legal Matters
- Human Resource and
- Labour Relations
- Cleaning Services
- Property Management
- Occupational Health & Safety
- Town Planning/LUM/GIS
- Billboards

TIER 2

Manager: Corporate Services

Daphne C Beukes

Section 56 appointment

TIER 2

Functions:

- Financial Management
- Municipal Valuations
- Assets Management

MANAGER: Chief Financial Officer

Section 56 appointment

Position is Currently Vacant.

Functions:

- Building Regulations
- Storm water management
- Municipal Roads
- Public Works and asset maintenance



-Fleet & Engineering maintenance
-Municipal Infrastructure
-Disaster Management

TIER 2

MANAGER: Head of Technical Services

Fredric A Links

Section 56 Appointment

Note: *Since May2014 the Municipality performs without a LED Manager.

*Denotes officials on fixed term performance contracts reporting to the Municipal Manager under the Municipal Systems Act Section 57.

3.5.3 Municipal Ward Committees

DEFINITION OF WARD COMMITTEES

Ward committees are an exciting way of achieving objectives and aims of developmental local government as outlined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The objective of a ward committee is to enhance participatory democracy in local government. A Forum for deliberative democracy through: -

- Faster access to information
- Instant clarification about programmes
- Awareness building
- Fosters feeling of self-management
- Transparency in administration
- Proper harnessing of local resources
- Involvement/Quick decision making
- Sense of ownership
- Better planning ascertaining local needs and requirements
- Social Audit,
- Accountability,
- Closer monitoring and evaluation of service delivery

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996-Chapter 7 Section 152

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- The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 -Sections 73 and 74.
- The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000- Chapter 4
- The National Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of Municipal Ward committees, 2005
- Public Participation policy of the KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WARD COMMITTEES

The Kamiesberg Ward committees will be made up of elected members of a particular Ward within Kamiesberg local Municipality. Ward Councillor shall convene a constituency's meeting. The Kamiesberg Speaker will conduct elections to ensure that they are independent. Ward committee can have up to 10 members through call for nominations and voting. Ward committee should be representative of all interest groups e.g. women, youth, disabled.

In the case of death or resignation of a ward committee member, the Kamiesberg Speaker will convene a meeting of that particular ward for a replacement by following the procedures and processes of electing a ward committee.

ROLE OF WARD COMMITTEES

The Kamiesberg Municipality ward committee's role is as follows: -

- Increase the participation of local residents in Municipal decision making.
- Represent the local ward and are not politically aligned.
- Should be involved in the Integrated Development Planning process, Municipal performance management, annual Budget, Council projects and other key activities and programmes.
- Can identify and initiate projects to improve the lives of the people in the ward.
- Can support the Ward Councillor in dispute resolutions.
- Monitoring of the performance of the Municipality and raise issues of concern for the ward.
- Assist with community awareness campaigns e.g. Waste, water and sewerage, payment of fees and charges, etc.

The Municipality consist of 4 Wards, and Ward Committees are established in each ward.

WARD 1		
Name of Town	Councillor	Ward Committee Members
HONDEKLIP BAY	Councillor: Leonard Peterson (ANC)	Geraldine Fortuin
		George Strauss
Soebatsfontein		Piet Claasen
		Adriaan Steenkamp
Spoegrivier		Magrieta Lewis
		Jacobus Lewis
Kamieskroon		Gerald Engelbrecht

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		Piet Smit
		Hendrika Serion

WARD 2		
Name of Town	Councillor	Ward Committee Member
Garies	Councillor: Magdalene C Rooi (ANC)	Ruben D Cloete
		Alvina J Klaase
		Jane Adams
		Derrick R Maarman
Klipfontein		Willie K Klaase
		Abraham Koordom
		Sanna Cloete
Lepelfontein		Antjie Jass
		Eva Owies
		Rachel G C Cloete

WARD 3		
Name of Town	Councillor	Ward Committee Member
Kharkams	Councillor: Susarah C Nero (ANC)	Tania L Cloete
		Johanna Stewe
		Gerda Witbooi
		Cathy Cupido
Tweerivier		Christana Klaase
		Valerie Cloete
		Rolanda Cloete
Kheis		Lizzy Maarman
		Stella Williams
		George Sias

WARD 4		
Name of Town	Councillor	Ward Committee Member
Kamassies	Councillor: Mervin J Cloete (ANC)	Johanna Beukes
		Werner Katzen
Rooifontein		Belinda Meissenheimer
		Simon Beukes
Nourivier		Mariana Beukes - Joseph
		Lilian Brandt
Leliefontein		Doughlas Engelbrecht
		Gerrit Brandt

3.5.4 Audit Committee

The Kamiesberg Municipality did not have his own committee but make use of a shared committee of the District Municipality.

The committee consist of the following members:

- Mr G Maarman
- Miss M Britz
- Miss T Milford

Functions of the Committee

- To advise the municipal council, the political office - bearers, the accounting officer and the management staff of the municipality, or the board of directors, the accounting officer and the management staff of the municipal entity, on matters relating to -
 - (1) Internal financial control and internal audits;
 - (2) Risk management;
 - (3) Accounting policies;
 - (4) The adequacy, reliability and accuracy of financial reporting and information;
 - (5) Performance management;
 - (6) Effective governance;
 - (7) Compliance with this Act, the Annual Division of Revenue Act and any other applicable legislation;
 - (8) Performance evaluation; and
 - (9) Any other issues referred to it by the municipality or municipal entity;

- (b) Review the annual financial statements to provide the council of the municipality or, in the case of a municipal entity, the council of the parent municipality and the board of directors of the entity, with an authoritative and credible view of the financial position of the municipality or municipal entity, its efficiency and effectiveness and its overall level of compliance with this Act, the annual Division of Revenue Act and any other applicable legislation;
- (c) Respond to the council on any issues raised by the Auditor – General in the audit report;
- (d) carry out such investigations into the financial affairs of the municipality or municipal entity as the council of the municipality, or in the case of a municipal entity, the council of the parent municipality or the board of directors of the entity may request; and
- (e) perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

3.5.5 Municipal Bid Committees

Evaluation Committee

Rose Cloete(Chairperson)

Heinrich Cloete

John Ellis

John Witbooi

Adjudication Committee

J G Cloete (Chairperson)

Ferdinand Links

Sarah Cloete

Daphne Beukes

3.5.6 Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

To exercise oversight over the executive functionaries of council and to ensure good governance in the municipality.

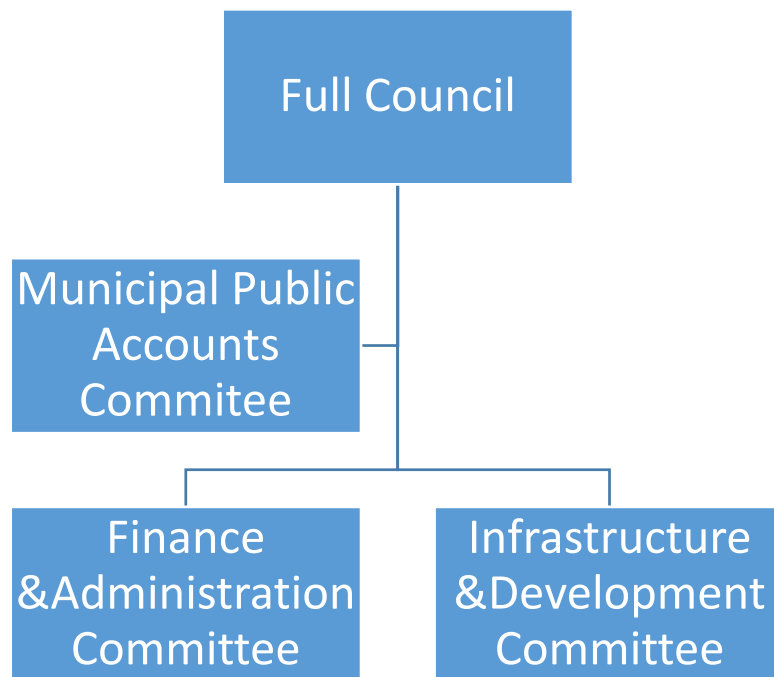
Members of the committee: Chairperson-Susarah Nero (Cllr)

Leonard Petersen (Cllr)

PJ Willems (Cllr)

H Steenkamp (Cllr)

3.5.7 Municipal Portfolio Committees



Councillors



Mayor: Mervin J Cloete (Councillor Ward 4)



Leonard Petersen (Councillor Ward 1)



Magdalene C Rooi (Councillor Ward 2)



Susarah C Nero (Councilor Ward 3) Charlton C Kordom (Proportional: DA)



Hendrik Steenkamp (Proportional : EEF)Petro J Willems(Proportional: DA)

Finance and Administration Committee

Mervin J Cloete (Chairperson)

PJ Willems

H Steenkamp

M C Rooi

Infrastructure and Development Committee

L Petersen (Chairperson)

S C Nero

Charlton C Kordom

3.5.8 Municipal Risk Management

Risk Management is a central part of any organization's strategic management, it is the process whereby an organization both methodically and intuitively addressed the risk attached to their activities with the goal of achieving sustained benefit with each activity and across the portfolio of activities.

MFMA S62 C requires a Municipality to have and maintain an effective, efficient and transparent system of risk Management.

Everyone in the Municipality has responsibility for risk management.

The executive authority provides oversight with regard to risk management by:

Knowing the extent to which management has established effective risk management in the Municipality;

Being aware of and concurring with the Municipality's Risk tolerance;

Reviewing the Municipality's portfolio view of risks and considering it against the Municipality's risk tolerance; and

Being aware of the most significant risks and whether management is responding appropriately

Management – The accounting officer is ultimately responsible for and should assume 'ownership' of risk management. More than any other individual, the accounting officer sets the 'tone at the top' that affects integrity and ethics and other factors of the control environment.

Senior Managers in turn, assign responsibility for establishment of more specific risk management policies and procedures to personnel responsible for individual units 'functions'.

Risk Officer – The risk officer works with other managers in establishing and maintaining effective risk management in their areas of responsibility. The risk officer also may have responsibility for monitoring progress and for assisting other managers in reporting relevant risk information up, down and across the department, and may be a member of an internal risk management committee.

3.5.9 Municipal By – Laws

Section 11 of the MSA gives a Council the executive and legislative authority to pass and implement by-laws and policies.

Below is a list of all the policies developed and reviewed during the financial year:

Policies Developed /Revised	Date adopted
SPLUMA BY -Law	25 August 2015
Indigent Management Policy	11 May 2016
Tariffs Policy	11May 2016

Rates Policy	11May 2016
Telephone Policy	25 November 215

The Council's "Standing Rules and Orders" is previously published in the Provincial Gazette (21 May 2018 , No 2182)

Council approved also the following policies:

- Fleet Management Policy
- Amendment to Part Time Employee Policy
- Travel and Subsistence Policy

3.5.10 Communication

Local government has a legal obligation and political responsibility to ensure regular and effective communication with the community. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 1996 and other statutory enactments all impose an obligation on local government communicators and require high levels of transparency, accountability, openness, participatory democracy and direct communication with the communities to improve the lives of all.

To be successful, communications must focus on the issues that are shown to impact on the resident's perceptions, quality of service, value for money and efficiencies. They should ideally look to close the communication –consultation loop, i.e. tell people how they can have say and demonstrate how those who have given their views have had real impact.

Communication Activities	Yes/No
Communication Strategy	Yes
Communication Policy	No
Functional complaint management system	Yes
Customer satisfaction surveys	No

We have a functional Communication Forum that meets every month.

Councillor Susarah Nero is the chairperson and this forum consist of all sector departments within our municipal area. Issues of concern raised at this meeting find expression in the council quarterly agenda.

3.5.11 Public Participation

This is a high priority for Kamiesberg Municipality. Public participation takes place regarding the integrated development plan, budget process community meetings and ward committee meetings. The public is also engaged in project steering committees.

We established a Communication Forum and a Communication Strategy way back in 2007 with the support of GCIS.

Our challenge is effective participation especially in our performance management system. Our strategy to achieve effective participation is to appoint a service provider who can develop simple literature around budgeting, performance management, IDP etc and to workshop the communities around these issues to better understand their role with regards to these issues.

Our ward committees are in place and functional. The CDW's give their cooperation in most cases. Monitoring of the CDW's must improve.

Either the minutes or attendance registers for community participation in the development of the budget are attached as proof of public participation. Participation of our white community in the IDP and budget processes is very poor. Most of the sector departments do not give timeous feedback in terms of the development of our IDP.

Our next round of consultation meetings regarding the review processes of the Budget and IDP will be during October / November 2018 and January / February 2019.

3.6 Staff Profile

3.6.1 Organogram

The organogram is adopted by council and attached as annexure “A2”.

3.6.2 Municipal Vacancy Rate

The municipal vacancy rate is lower than five percent (4.08 %) for the organization. The position of the Senior LED Manager is vacant in the LED department.

3.6.3 Equity Plan

The Equity Plan is currently in draft and will be tabled before council at the next council meeting. Thereafter it will be placed on our website.

4. STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE

4.1 Stakeholder Consultation

This is a high priority for Kamiesberg Municipality in compiling the IDP document and other relevant sector plans. We participate in several engagement sections, listed below, with various sector departments to strengthen our inter governmental relation for the better of communities.

We also work closely with NGO's in our area like Conservation South Africa with which we have an agreement about the management of our commonage.

Human Resource Forum

SPLUMA Forum

District Municipal Planning Tribunal

Spatial Development Framework Forum

District Joint Operation Centre Meeting

Provincial Coastal Committee

Municipal Coastal Committee

Project Advisory Committee

District Project Management Unit

Waste Management Meeting

Disaster Management Meeting

MM Forum

CFO Forum

Intern Forum

IGR Meeting (Political and Technical)

Audit Committee Meeting

4.2 Ward Information

The Municipality consist of 4 Wards, and Ward Committees are established in each ward.

WARD 1		
Name of Town	Councillor	Ward Committee Members
HONDEKLIP BAY		Geraldine Fortuin
		George Strauss
Soebatsfontein		Piet Claasen
		Adriaan Steenkamp

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Spoegrivier	Councillor: Leonard Peterson (ANC)	Magrieta Lewis
		Jacobus Lewis
Kamieskroon		Gerald Engelbrecht
		Piet Smit
		Hendrika Serion

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		Jane Adams
		Derrick R Maarman
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		Sanna Cloete
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		Eva Owies
		Rachel G C Cloete

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		Gerda Witbooi
		Cathy Cupido
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		Valerie Cloete
		Rolanda Cloete
Kheis		Lizzy Maarman

		Stella Williams
		George Sias

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		Simon Beukes
Nourivier		Mariana Beukes - Joseph
		Lilian Brandt
Leliefontein		Doughlas Engelbrecht
		Gerrit Brandt
Paulshoek		Cornelius Brandt
		Marlene Joseph

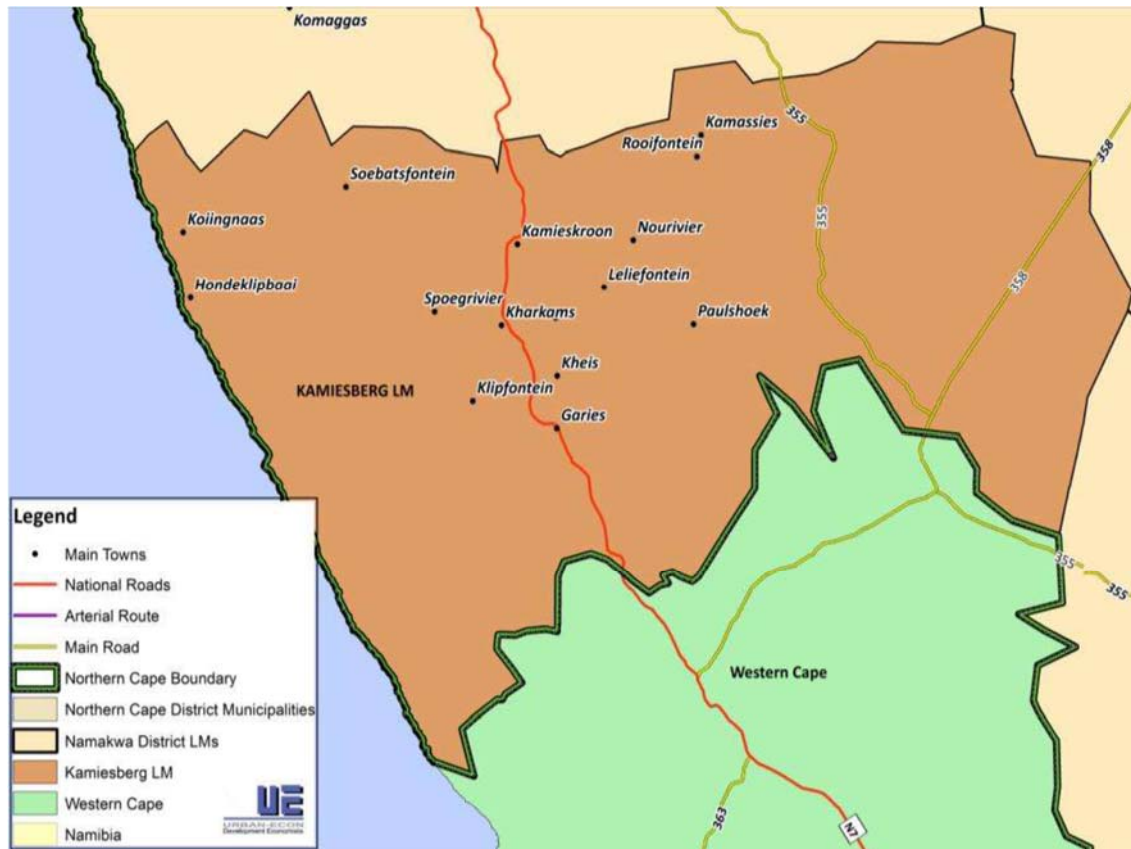
4.3 Ward Profile

Major Towns within the Municipality

The towns in Kamiesberg LM include:

Kamassies
 Rooifontein
 Nourivier
 Leliefontein
 Paulshoek
 Kamieskroon
 Kharkams
 Tweervier
 Koiingnaas
 Hondeklipbaai
 Soebatsfontein
 Spoegrivier
 Garies
 Lepelfontein
 Klipfontein
 Kheis

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5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

See the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan attached as **Annexure “A8”**

6. SECTOR PLANS

In order for a Municipality to function efficiently and effectively, prior planning has to be carried out in order to ensure that the needs of the Municipality and community are balanced with what is practically possible to achieve in line with available human and financial capacity. The IDP as a whole forms part of this planning process, however, Sector Planning is important in order to focus on a specific focus and guide the Municipality in what projects need to be initiated and implemented. The Sector Plans need to be aligned to the IDP in order to ensure that there is holistic planning. Below are summaries of key Sector Plans that have been prepared by Kamiesberg Municipality.

The sector plans and key policy documents required of a municipality to support the delivering the above services in providing strategic and policy direction are summarized in the following diagram:

Sector Plan	Objectives of Plan	Status of Plan	Implementing Directorate
Long Term Financial Plan	A financial plan that will ensure the financial viability of the municipality in order to give effect to the strategic objectives of Council as portrayed in the IDP	The plan still needs to be drafted, and will be undertaken in conjunction with the development of a long term vision for Kamiesberg Municipality through the ISDF process	Finance
Asset Management Plan	To record all assets of the municipality and make recommendations for the optimal economic utilization of such assets	Developed	
Investment Plan	To ensure that proper procedure is followed when investing Council or grant funding.	Developed	
Risk Management Plan and Strategy	To record all assets of the municipality and make recommendations for the optimal economic utilization of such assets	Developed	
Integrated Infrastructure Maintenance Plan	A 5-year master plan to upgrade and maintain existing infrastructure in Kamiesberg Municipality	To be developed	Technical Services
Water and Sewer Master Plan	To co-ordinate the provision and demand of bulk potable water to different consumer's in Kamiesberg Municipality	To be developed	
Water Services Development Plan	The main purpose of the plan is to ensure effective planning and communication by the WSA and to assist in effective planning and communication by the WSA and to assist in effective monitoring and evaluation.	To be reviewed	
Integrated Waste Management	To integrate and optimize waste management, in order to	Co function with Environmental Affairs	

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Plan	maximize efficiency and minimize the associated environmental impacts and financial costs, and to improve the quality of life of all residents within the Kamiesberg Municipality		
Storm Water Master Plan	To map out a 5-year master plan to implement storm water networks in Kamiesberg Municipality and also to maintain the existing storm water infrastructure	To be developed	
Electricity Master Plan	To map out a 5-year master plan to expand and improve the electrical network for Kamiesberg Municipality and also to maintain the existing electrical infrastructure	To be developed	
Integrated Transport Plan	To co-ordinate the priorities for transport & traffic patterns in Kamiesberg Municipality and ensure that provision is made for infrastructure for public transport	NDM busy developing plan	
Disaster Management Plan	A plan to pro-actively identifying risks and prevent disasters from happening or minimizing the impact of such disasters if it cannot be avoided	Co function with District Municipality	
Spatial Development Framework	Promote sustainable functional and integrated settlement patterns in order to: - discourage low density urban sprawl; - Generate social and economic opportunities for people; and promote easy accessibility to those opportunities. - Maximize resources efficiently; for example: - ensure the protection of the available environmental resources within the municipality; - Protect productive land for agricultural purposes to ensure food security. - Enhance regional identity and unique character of place. - Ensure conformance with the district municipality and provincial spatial development frameworks.	Need to be reviewed	
Rural Development	Planning for development of rural	To be developed	Local Economic

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Strategy	settlements and facilitate land reform projects		Development (LED)
LED Strategy	- Establishing a job creating economic growth path; - Embarking upon sustainable rural development and urban renewal; and Bringing the poor and disadvantaged to the center of development.	To be reviewed	
Communication Strategy	To communicate with internal and external stakeholders in an ethical and responsible manner.	Developed	
Integrated HIV/Aids Plan	To plan and develop a plan to facilitate and coordinate HIV/AIDS Programmes and assistance to affected and infected individuals	To be developed	
Human Settlement Plan	To prioritize the housing needs in Kamiesberg Municipality and co-ordinate the implementation of different housing options in line with the National & Provincial Housing Policy	To be developed	
Kamiesberg Municipal Investment Incentive Policy	This policy make provision for special tariffs to attract investors	To be developed	
Performance Management Policy Framework	This Framework monitors and regulates the overall performance of the management and Council.	To be reviewed	
Employment Equity Plan	To ensure that targets are being set for transformation of the staff structure of the municipality in order to reflect the demographic composition of the area	Developed	Corporate Services Corporate Services
Workplace Skills Plan	To co-ordinate training and capacity building of municipal staff as per their personal career objectives	Developed	

Spatial Development Framework.

With the assistance of the department of COGSTHA an in – house review of the SDF will take place. Council already give approval for this project.

7. ANNEXURE's

7.1 Financial Policies

Attached as “A1”

9.2 Organogram

Attached as “A2”

9.3 4th Generation IDP Process Plan

Attached as “A3”

9.4 Latest Auditor General's Opinion

Attached as "A4"

9.5 Audit Action Plan

Attached as “A5”

9.6 IDP Projects

Attached as “A6”

9.7 MSCOA

Attached as “A7”

SDBIP

Attached “A8”

Management Plan for the Swartlinties

Attached “A9”